Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 210 | BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918. | TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Slice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. [illegible]
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. [illegible]
RESERVE FUND	Rs. [illegible]

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.

London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,00,79,550/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 69,93,990/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.

Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.

To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—

The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to, the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—

(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.

Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

BANKING,

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Those who have not invested in War Bonds are advised to do so at once as the 9th, 10th and 11th of September are holidays and the War Loan closes on Saturday, the 14th September 1918.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD.
ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)

THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"

Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of

DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS

TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL

AHMED E. ESSAALI — Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.

GO TO

THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the
MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.

YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.

Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows:—

1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. You pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *considerably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without your family or your estate having to pay any further instalment.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your ownself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.

For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd., 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF NUMEROUS BAMBOOS PICKETS ETC.

Under instructions from the Deputy Controller of Timber Supply of Bombay, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday 17th Sept. 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Cotton Depot of the Bombay Port Trust Railway behind Mr. Tata's Bungalow at Kalichoki, Sewri, the following:—

On account and risk of Dharamsey Amersey of Matarpakhady Mazagon 15,000 Bamboos (India.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF THE BOMBAY BRIGADE STATION SUPPLY DEPOT.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-charge, Supplies Bombay Brigade, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 7th day of September 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Station Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall Fort:—

All the unserviceable articles of the Supply Depot, such as old tins, kettles, buckets, burners, camps, basins, lamps and dealwood packing cases, gunnies, barrels, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1918.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—

"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS writes:—

"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—

"I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."

ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—

"He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."

BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—

"Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."

This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, condition almost "Hopeless."

VISIT TO BOMBAY.
FREE INTERVIEW.
Orient Hotel.

Sept. 5th—4 to 7 p.m.
Sept. 6th—10 to 1 p.m. 4 to 8 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LLD.
LONAVLA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE—Please order Rainy Season and Cold Weather, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, imported or acclimatised, Plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, Lucknow. Catalogue post-free. 1235

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for [illegible], Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An EX-SOLDIER as JUNIOR INSPECTOR Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply ARMY AND NAVY STORES. 1597

WANTED—A TYPIST with good handwriting. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50 by an annual increment of Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1648

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER for a chemists' shop. Apply personally TARACHAND & Co., chemists, Grant Road 1638

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TYPIST Shorthand perferred. Apply personally Messrs. UDERAM PREMSUKHDAS, Badamwadi, Kalbadevi Road. 1641

REQUIRED for European Merchants Office a JUNIOR CLERK. Apply with full particulars of previous experience and education to Box. No. 802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1633

WANTED—A GRADUATE with good knowledge of Gujarati and Hindi to work as Secretary. Pay according to qualification. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, the Cotton Brokers Association, Marwari Bazar, Bombay. 1647

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MANAGER or MANAGERESS to take charge of large Steam Laundry. Apply stating age, experience with references to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1598

WANTED—For the Central Telegraph Office Bombay, a MECHANIC with knowledge of watch repairing and lathe work. Starting pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply in person with testimonials to SUPERINTENDENT, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division, Bombay. 1582

WANTED AT ONCE—8 CLERKS for service Overseas with 112th Labour Corps. Pay Rs. 50 in India and Rs. 80 Overseas. Free Rations and Clothing while on Overseas. Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING, Combined Porter and Labour Corps, Kamptee C. P. 1586

WANTED in Calcutta—Practical COACH-BUILDER, must be capable of taking charge of native labour, and have thorough knowledge of blacksmiths work, permanency to the right man. Reply to Box No. 805, Advt. Dept., giving particulars of previous service. 1644

WANTED.

ONE DYNAMO—From 200 to 300 Amps. 110 Volts also Accumulators for the same. Apply stating price, number of cells in accumulators, condition, and makers' name to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1630

WANTED—To purchase a commodious and well built HOUSE at Dehra Dun suitable for the residence of a Ruling Chief. The house must be situated in a healthy quarter and on any of the main roads, with ample grounds and necessary out-houses. Apply with full particulars and plans etc., to Box No. 799, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1628

WANTED—LANCASHIRE BOILERS: 28' to 30' long, 7' to 8' diameter. Steam 160 lbs. Fitted with the usual mountings. Must be in good condition. Apply stating makers' name, price and where seen, to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1629

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An 'excellent' dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to the AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—LATHES, Sawmill, Agricultural and Ginning Machinery, Oil and Steam Engines, Boilers, etc. Scrap Iron, Mild Steel, etc. Enquiries sollicited. Apply Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1554

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. T. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BLANKETS FOR SALE.

SPECIAL OFFER of light weight American Cotton Blankets, slightly soiled. White, Fawn, Grey with coloured striped ends size 60 by 76 inches Rs. 6/8 each. ARMY & NAVY STORES, Bombay. 1649

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th proximo, those days being public holidays (Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain) 9th, and Parsi New Year 10th and 11th) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st August 1918. 1609

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. F. MITCHELL, late of Messrs, Bourne and Shepherd, announces to the public that he is opening out a Photographic Studio on the Hornby Road and informs his friends that their work will be duly taken in hand as soon as the Studio is ready.

In the meantime all communications and orders should be addressed to the Gaiety Buildings, Bori Bunder. 1646

Y. M. C. A, LAHORE.

CONTINUATION CLASSES FOR WOMEN.

NEW TERM begins October 1st 1918. Classes in Typewriting, Shorthand, English, Practical Dressmaking, Drawing and Painting.

For particulars apply to the EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY, Morse Hall, Abbott Road, Lahore. 1640

WANTED.

CLERKS to fill the following vacancies on the Temporary Establishment.
One SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay Rs. 60.
One CORRESPONDENCE CLERK knowing typewriting, Pay Rs. 30 to 35
Two ACCOUNTS CLERKS having experience of Sub-Divisional Clerk's duties Pay Rs. 30 to 35.
Two ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 100 in one lump sum, Pay Rs. 30.
Only those who have passed qualifying examinations or have experience in the P.W.D. need apply with copies of testimonials before 26th September, 1918.

C. B. POOLEY.
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
No. 1 Char Bungalow, Poona. 1627

THE EASTERN MARITIME LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Eastern Maritime, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Baria Mansions, Carnac Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1918, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:

To confirm the appointment of Messrs. A. Hoosain A. Carim and Co., as Agents of the Company on the same conditions as with the late Agents.

By Order of the Board,
A. HOOSAIN A. CARIM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1918. 1645

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LUZON MARU" having arrived from Marseilles via Port Said, the consignees or her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Capt. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1918.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A CLERK on Rs. 25-2-35, a METER READER and CLERK on Rs. 34-1-38 and a LIGHTING INSPECTOR on Rs. 50 p.m.

Applicants must have the following qualifications for the three posts respectively:—

(1) Matric or School Final.
(2) Previous experience in meter reading.
(3) Must be a trained mechanic with perfect knowledge of power lamps, and previous experience.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 5th of September, 1918.

N. D. MEHTA.
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 29th August, 1918. 1626

NOTICE.

TO REMOVE the misunderstanding or wrong belief created in the Public mind, Notice is hereby given that Mr. DHONDNATH KASHINATH REGE has no right, title, share, part or interest in the business and firm of Messrs. POY BROTHERS and Messrs. Dattaram Moroba Poy and Dwarkanath Moroba Poy, carrying on business in partnership under the name and style of Messrs. Poy Brothers have no right, title, share, part or interest in the business of Dhondnath Kashinath Rege under the name and style of The Overseas Trading Company.

DATTARAM MOROBA POY,
DHONDNATH KASHINATH REGE.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1918. 1636

FREE! FREE!!
"Are you in habit of snuffing?"
Then send your address.
We will send you best SCENTED SNUFF
From—
SABARI STORES
Saidapet Post, MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOTILAL MOOLJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Katha Bazaar or Dongri Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 240 (two hundred and forty) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 862, New No. 6604, Old Survey No. 20 and New Survey No. 2474 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Sayid Mukri Street, on or towards the West by the said Doongri Street, on or towards the North by the property of trustees of the Sat Tad Mosque and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Tejpal Khatao but now of the purchaser and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1151 and Street Nos. 167-169.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1918.

MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSRO,
1642 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai MANI, widow of Narandas Jamnadas, Hindu Inhabitant, of Petlad in the territories of H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda ..... Deceased.

KALIANRAI PRUBHUJI RINDANI, of Bombay, Hindu Nagar inhabitant, the duly constituted attorney of Lalji Narandas, of Petlad, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, a student, the only son and heir of the deceased abovenamed, residing at A51, Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 26th day of August, 1918.
MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA, Esqr.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
1643

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHATRI, JOOMA MOOSA, late of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Mistry ..... Deceased.

HALIMABAI, widow of Khatri Jooma Moosa, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 22nd day of August, 1918.
Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1639

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 7 BALES LIEPMANN WHITE SHIRTING No. 7.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Aga Hajee Mehedy Isfahany and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. A. Meyer:—

Ex. S. S. "CITY OF AGRA."
3 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
Ex. S. S. "CLAN FRASER."
2 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
Ex. S. S. "GLENDHU."
2 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd September 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Saddlery, Harness, Horse Kits, Boots and Shoes, Athletic Goods, Show, Cases, Furniture, large lot of metal polish, hand gladstone and dressing bags, hat, boxes, harness buckles, etc., etc.

Under instructions from M. J. Burke Esq., the Mortgagee in possession, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 4th September at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) each day, sell by Public Auction, at "Waterloo Mansions," Mayo Road, Fort opposite Sailors' Home, all the Stock-in-Trade and goods of Messrs. McAlpin and Co., such as saddles, harnesses, horse kits, dog and horse whips, athletic goods, glass show cases, stirrups, top boots, gents' and Ladies' boots and shoes, leather belts leather stationery cases, zools, numdas, snaffles, bits, hides, bicycles, office writing tables and chairs, iron safe on stand, cash boxes, stools, vice benches, Machines, boot sewing machines, one typewriter, air cushions, pillows, thermos, belts, Badminton balls and bats, footballs, tennis and riding boots, rustless, all sorts of brushes, canvas buckets, all sorts of chains, playing cards, golf sticks, champion billiard cues and ivory balls, riding and other boots, leather pieces, electric ceiling fans and lights, cricket and tennis nets and bats, stoves, hockey sticks and boots, gloves, cricket bats and balls. Sandow's developers, croquet sets, coir matting of cricket, draughtsmen and chessmen with boards, pingpong sets, large lot of metal polish despatch boxes, cane chairs, wall clocks, hand gladstone and dressing bags, hat bags, harness, buckles, low arm easy chairs, table with vice, presentation cups, felt hats, pieces of leather, boot trees, saddle stands, one full size model horse, hammocks wool girth, wet carpet cleaner, flags and bunting cloth, cane child saddle, cobblers' tools.

The above is now on view.

TO MILLOWNERS, DYERS AND MERCHANTS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Sulphur Black Dye in original packing and manufactured by one of the largest firms in Great Britain. By order of the Owners Messrs. BENNET & Co. will on FRIDAY the 6th September at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

26 casks about 5 tons genuine Superior Sulphur black Dye by renowned English manufacturer. Their Sulphur Black is of excellent concentration and shade and is used daily by large a number in Bombay mills. The quality is guaranteed to be exactly as sample which can be obtained from the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 3rd September 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES DORIA.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Purshotum Goculdas at his shop at Sunder Chowk Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Narandas Dharamsy.

11 cases 1,021 pieces Doria No. 51.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASKS CAUSTIC SODA.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bombay Coal Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Maneklal Chunilal Shroff of Kapadvanj Soap Factory.

3 casks each about 5 cwt. Caustic Soda 98 to 99 degree.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES BOOK.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Tnackar Valabhdas Karsandas at his shop at Ganesh Chawk Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhogilal Babaldas.

5 cases each 150 pieces book 40 inches and 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK TABLE CLOTHS HANDKERCHIEVES MUFFLERS OF DIFFERENT COLOURS WHITE SHIRTINGS. PIECE GOODS, ETC.,

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, sell by Public Auction by order of the owners S. S. Abydoh.

1,849 pieces coloured silk table cloths.
249 dozens silk mufflers.
149 dozens silk handkerchieves.
3 pieces tapestry.
8 pieces white shirtings.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 FULL-PRESSED BALES OILY COTTON.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 3rd day of Sept., 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown on Duncan Road, by order of Messrs. Chimanlal Chandulal and Co. and on account and at the risk of The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., of Cawnpore:—

150 Full-pressed Bales Oily Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
To-night
BY SPECIAL REQUEST!
BY SPECIAL REQUEST!
THE STUPENDOUS INDIAN DRAMA
THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA
Produced by Mr. PHALKE.
3 hows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Show on Monday at 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY
Comedy Co.
To-day Tues. 3rd Sept.
For the first time in Bombay
THE GALE OF LAUGHTER
"TWIN BEDS"
which is crowding the Apollo Theatre, London, as
"BE CAREFUL BABY"
Wednesday, 4th Sept. at 9-30
Under the distinguished patronage and presence of their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon, C.I. D B.E.,
A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE OF
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
in aid of the Silver Wedding Fund for the benefit of children of Indian Soldiers who have fallen in the war.
Thursday, 5th Sept. at 9-30
"BOUGHT & PAID FOR"
Friday, 6th Sept. at 9-30
"A HOUSE OF GLASS"
Saturday, 7th Sept. at 9-30
"A PAIR OF SIXES"
Sunday, 8th Sept. Matinee at 5-30
"TWIN BEDS"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Seats booked by telephone and not taken up before 9-15 p.m. will be cancelled.

THE EMPIRE
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A NEW STAR
FOR EMPIRE PATRONS
MARION DAVIES
IN
"RUNAWAY ROMANY"
A Delightful Gold Rooster Play.
Beautifully Coloured.



MARION DAVIES
The Popular New York Musical Comedy Star
THEY CALL HER THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL IN BROADWAY!
For all those who love Beauty, whether in Woman or Nature,
"RUNAWAY ROMANY"
The Beautiful Pathe Photoplay with
"MARION DAVIES"
has a message.
LUKE "THE MESSENGER"
The popular Comic's latest picture
Next Week!! Next Week!!
TOTO
The New Cinema Star Comedian.
BESSIE LOVE
The New Star Comedian.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW AT 8-30.
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Presents
VARIETIES
of
NEW SONGS, NEW CHORUSES
in addition
Another Gold Rooster Charming Photo Play in 5 Acts
SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS
ANOTHER RECORD BREAKER
featuring
THE ADORABLE CUDDLEY KID
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE.
THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5TH.
Another Great production of Pathe's Gold Rooster
MATRINONIAL MARTRY
featuring Ruth Rolland

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m,
Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents
another wonderful British Film
"THE GREATEST WISH IN THE WORLD"
A Film version of Temple Thurston's World Renowned Novel.
Featuring the famous London Stars:
BRANSBY WILLIAMS—Well known and high salaried variety artist—celebrtated for his Dickens studies.
JEAN AYLWYN—Former Gaiety Girl, later star in comedies and farces—played lead in "Who's the Lady?" at the Garrick Theatre.
ODETTE GOIMBAULT—Beautiful Anglo-French actress, seventeen years of age—has starred in children's plays and later the heroine in many London successes.
Prices:—Re. 1, Annas 8, and 4. Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4, Rs. 5.
NEXT CHANGE OF BILL WITH
The great American film
"A ROMANCE OF THE RED CROSS"
A splendid Love Story connected with War
Featuring
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG and PAUL CAPELLANI.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
The Kalem Production
"SOCIAL PIRATES"
Each Episode complete in itself.
THIS WEEK 3 EPISODES:
"THE PARASITE"
"A WAR OF WITS"
'THE MILLIONAIRE PLUNGER'
Each Episode a complete story
POPULAR PRICES Rs. 2, 1 and As. 8, & 4.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
A great Educational Film
"Queen Mary's Technical School"
AT BYCULLA
Inaugurated by
HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON
Showing in detail how our wounded are taught different trades and turned out into capable workmen, free of all charge.
8th and 9th Episodes
OF PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
THE
HIDDEN HAND
LONESOME LUKE'S WILD WOMEN
Comedy in 2 Acts.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE MAJESTIC
Tram Term. Girgaum
Presents to-night at 7, 8-45, and 10-30
THE HINDUSTAN FILM CO.'S LATEST MASTERPIECE
The Birth of Shri Krishna
Directed and produced by MR. D. G. PHALKE.
The usual MAJESTIC feature—The Universal Screen Magazine.
SPECIAL SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Thursday, Aug. 29th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	69,500,000	Inc. 800,000
Public Deposits ..	34,500,000	,, 1,200,000
Other do. ..	136,100,000	,, 100,000
Govt. Securities ..	58,500,000	,, 1,100,000
Other do. ..	99,300,000	,, 300,000
Notes and Gold ..	30,400,000	No change.

THE BANK RESERVE is 18 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills £..	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Aug. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	5,000
,, ,, to Continent	28 000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality).. ..	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Aug. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	15,000
,, Exports to Great Britian	..
,, ,, to Continent	..
Futures at New York Oct.	34.50
,, ,, Jan	33.82
,, Mar.	33.70
Spot Cotton at New York	34.50
,, ,, Orleans	32.93
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	33 01
,, ,, Jan.	33.25

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Closed quietly steady	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	57
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.20

London, Aug. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	57½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	26.25

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 29th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£95

London, Aug. 30th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5 % New	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 29th.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	79/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	17
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Value	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid Buyers	2/4½

London, Aug. 30th.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Paid	79/6

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value..	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	19

Tone :—Firm but remains standstill.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept-Oct. Value	3/3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid ..	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 2.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach September was Rs. 934, while Fully Good Broach April/May was Rs. 956. The tone of the market was, however, easier and before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar business was done in the latter at Rs. 950. The bazaar opened at Rs. 934 for September Broach, and Rs. 940 for April/May and gradually declined to Rs. 922 and Rs. 932 respectively. Later on business was done in Fine Broach September at Rs. 919½ and in Fully Good April/May at Rs. 928. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 926 for September and Rs. 934 for April/May, and at 6 p.m., prices were as under:—

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton. Prices were irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach ..	Sept.	..	Rs. 922
Good Sawginned Dharwar ..	,,	..	,, 925
,, M. G. Coompta ..	,,	..	,, 964
,, ,, Westerns ..	,,	..	,, 910
NEW CROP.			
Fully Good M. G. Broach ..	April/May 1919 ..		Rs. 918

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 2ND SEPT. 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	G.d.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..		780	720	670	Ready
Sawginned Dharwar				620	,,
M.G. esterns ..				920	,,
M.G. Coompta ..				970	,,
M.G. Bagalkot ..				915	,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			905		,,
M.G. Anjar ..			920		,,
M.G. Mundra ..			940		,,
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			895		,,
Laktar Ginned ..			--	--	,,
M.G. Athni Miraj ..				955	,,
M.G. Broach ..		905	885		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 31st Aug. 1918.

Cotton	3,029 bales.
Wheat	14 892 cwts.
Linseed	8.676 ,,
Rape, &c.	1,047 ,,
Gingellyseed	79 ,,
Poppyseed	859 ,,
Groundnuts	302 ,,
Castorseed	6,405 ,,
Rice	34,119 ,,
Myrabollams	1,243 ,,
Cottonseed	1,637 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	1,044 ,,
Jowar	Nil ,,
Maize	Nil
Castor	Nil

WHEAT AND SEED.

The followingare to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Sept. 2nd—6-0 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	65	0	0	9	8	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30 ..	65	0	0	9	7	0
,, Karachi Bangla	65	0	0	9	7	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	4	0	8	10	0
,, ,, Cawnpore ..	8	4	0	8	10	0
,, ,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	8	10	0	9	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9	9	0	9	15	0
,, ,, Thin	9	2	0	9	8	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	85	0	0		....	
,, Gajar 75.25	80	0	0		---	
,, Gajar 50.50	78	0	0		---	
,, Black	66	0	0		---	
Poppyseed, White	12	0	0	12	12	0
Groundnuts	56	0	0		....	
Mowrasseed	6	0	0		---	
Barley	46	0	0		---	
Castorseed	95	0	0	19	0	0

Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	8	13	0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9	9	9
Linseed May	11	12	6
Linseed Sept.	10	5	9

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 2nd, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs.	a.	p.
Davids No. 10	1	10	6
Shapurji No. 10	1	8	5
Simplex No. 10	1	8	3
Edward No. 10	1	8	0
Light Houses No. 6½	1	2	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 2nd, 1918.

	Market Rates.		
Bank Telegraphs	1	5	15½
,, Demand	1	6	1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1	6	7
Fcs. Demand			196½
American Dollars			279
Hongkong ,, ...			242½
Shanghai			342
Japan			152½
Singapore			156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

BULLION.

Silver Ready ex-Duty, 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 199.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 209.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 144½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 242.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 342.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 79.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 78.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was open for one hour in the morning and a fair amount of business was done both for September and October settlement. The market closed fairly steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2620, Swan 1042-8, Standard 2180, Simplex 1055, Shapurji 150, Pearls 745, New Greats 450, M. Petit 3050, Madhowji 2765, Luxmi Cotton 2060, Kohinoor 1745, Kastoorchand 1500, Indore-Malwa 400, Indian Bleaching 205, Finlay 755, Fazulbhoy 932-8, David 632, Currimbhoy 450, Crescent 310, Colaba 1640, Century 562-8, Central India 2905, Bombay United 1282-8, Bombay Dyeing 1685, Advance 1720, Bundi 27-8, Indian Cement 380. Katni ordinary 270, Katni deferred 1490, Tata ordinary 310, Tata new ordinary 115 p, Tata old deferred 1620, Tata new deferred 605 p, Alcocks 860, Bombay-Burma 770, Bombay Tramway 425, Bombay Steam 395, Tata Hydro 1335.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2615, Swan 1032-8, Standard 2060 xd, Simplex 1057-8, Shapurji 146-4, Pearls 745, New Greats 447-8, M. Petit 3125, Madhowji 2760, Kohinoor 1737-8, Kastoorchand 1540, Indore-Malwa 387-8, Indian Bleaching 205, Finlay 752-8, Fazulbhoy 930, David 623-12, Currimbhoy 450, Crescent 302-8, Century 552-8, Central India 2905, Bombay United 1175 xd, Bombay Dyeing 1680, Bundi 27, Indian Cement 397-8, Katni ordinary 270, Katni deferred 1495, Tata ordinary 307-8, Tata new ordinary 115, Tata deferred 1615, Tata new deferred 610, Alcocks 852-8, Bombay-Burma 770, Bombay Tramway 427-8, Bombay Steam 392-8, Tata Hydro 1330.

A Rangoon message states that Mr. W. T. Bridge, storekeeper, Dalla Dockyard, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Rangoon, proceeds to Bombay to take up duties of an appointment on the Indian Munitions Board.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The Calcutta Monsoon Meeting fourth extra day came off to-day. Weather conditions were at their best. There was no blazing Sun, neither, was there any pelting shower, but the card was rather tame and fields poor. There was distinct falling off in the attendance in the grand enclosures, but the second and third enclosures were densely packed. Once again it was by no means favourites' day, but the winners went out well backed. In three races exciting finishes were witnessed, but the other three races were won quite easily. The Victoria Memorial Plate race with big sounding name was reduced to Match Henriette Henreisse opened at four to one on, then it expanded to 3 to 1 on, then it was 5 to 2 on, and finally stood at half money. Tarfoot's performance in Elgin Steeplechase was a brilliant one He virtually led all through and won with little to spare. Verres also put up a good performance and best finish of the day was witnessed in this race. The details are given below.

RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles over 9 flights.

Mr. Titwillow's LITTLE ARCH 9-3, Marland 1
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD 11-13, Seastream 2
Dr. Taylor's LITTLE SIM 9-7, Crowden. 3
Betting.—6 to 4 on Sea Lad, 7 to 4 Little Arch, eights other.
Won by 2 lengths, eight lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time.—3 mins. 37 3/5 secs.
The race.—After Little Sim had brought them along, Little Arch went to the lead two furlongs from home. Sea Lad closed with Little Arch, but the latter came away and won very easily.
Totalizators paid Rs. 27 win.

COSSIPORE PLATE.—Division 1. Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Donetil and Page's HIGH FIELD LADY, 9-12, Harrison 1
Mr. Allan's NAREB 8-5, Seastream 2
Mr. Alibo's STEPASIDE 8-1, Pullin 3
Also ran.—Feather Life 8-7, Regal Sally 7-8.
Betting.—Even's Highfield Lady 5 to 2 Feathered Life 7 to 2, Stepaside sixes, Mareb longer prices rest.
Won by a neck 3½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time.—1 min. 3 secs.
The race.—Feathered Life dwelt at the start and extinguished all her chances. Highfield Lady streaked to the front and was followed by Nareb. Highfield Lady made a effort to win by a neck.
Totalizators paid Rs. 22 for win, Rs. 16 and Rs. 24 for places.

ELGIN STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2 miles

Mr. Bee's TARFOOT 9-0, Barker 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FOOTSTEPS FEARLESS 10-7, Hayhoe 2
Mr. Coningham's SUMURUM, 10-3, Williamson 3
Also ran.—Brandichoc 11-7, Monastereva 9-0, (dec 11b.)
Betting.—Twos Footsteps Fearless 5 to 2 Brandichoc. Threes Tarfoot, fives Sumurum, tens Monastervana.
Won by 3 lengths, 6 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time.—4 mins. 14 secs.
The race.—Monasterevan Led from Tarfoot the rest in a compact body being just behind. Across the Khidderpore Stretch Tarfoot assumed command and although Footsteps Fearless came very fast towards the finish he managed to stay it out.
Totalizators paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18 for places.

COSSIPORE PLATE.—Division II. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Elliott's WOLFRAM 8-8, Pullin 1
Mr. Mullik's BIDE-A-WEE 8-10, Jr. Flynn 2
Lieut.-Col. Smith's SPEAK THE TRUTH 9-0, Barker 3
Also ran.—No Ball 9-12, Mahoney Boy 9-5, Sunny Time 9-4, Don't Be Late 9-1, Hannah 8-12, Lady Marchmint 812, Feather 7-2, (dec 5 lbs.) Firenze 7-0, (dec 11 lbs).
Betting 3 to 2 Bide-a-Wee fours, Sunny Time and Wolfram, sevens Mahoney Boy, Hannah and Lady Marchmint. Longer prices the rest.
Won by a ½ length, ¾ length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time.—1 min. 3 2/5 secs.
The race.—Sunny Time showed out just in front of Bile-a-Wee Hannah Speak, The Truth and Wolfram the rest. being away by a length. A very close race ensued when Wolfram shot out from the ruck and won.
Totalizators paid Rs. 65 for win, Rs. 21 Rs. 18 and Rs. 34 for places.

MIDDLETON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Louvet's VERRES 9-4, Pratt 1
Mr. Pugh's LITTLE 9-4, Barker 1
Mr. Coningham's WARDEN 8-7 Jr. Flynn 3
Also ran.—Sabinard 8-6, Fairy Dreat 9-5, Midsand 7-12.
Betting 3 to 2 Warden, 5 to 2 Midsand, three Sabinard, fives Verres longer prices the rest. Deadhead for the first place third a short head off.
Time.—1 min. 30 secs.
The race.—It was a rather straggling start, Verres being at its head and Midsand at its tail. Verres led up to within a furlong from home. From here Little and Warden made desperate efforts to win with the result given above.
Totalizator's paid Rs. 37 and 54 for win Rs. 48 and 52 for places.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL PLATE.—Division I. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Thakur R. Singha's DINNA 7-12, Mosoondin 1
Mr. Donetil's HENRIETTE 9-12, Harrison 2
Betting 2 to 1 on Henriette, 3 to 2 Dinna.
Won by.—4½ lengths.
Time.—2 mins. 1 1/5 secs.
The race.—Hinriette led with Dinna at her heels, at the half mile bend Dinna headed her and gradually increasing her bad won comfortably.
Totalizators paid Rs. 25 for win.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 31st Aug. 1918.

LIABILITIES.

			Rs.
Capital			1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.		1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	136,58,449		
,, Deposits at Branches ..	61,83,737		
			1,98,46,186
Other Deposits			31,45,75,940
Post Bills			6,058
Sundries			16,32 457
	Rs.		35,61,59,639

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	5,65 49,359
Other authorised Securities	19,87,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,41,30,423
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	12,13,65,526
Bills Discounted and Purchased	82,85,919
Dead Stock	5,97,369
Stamps	7,368
Bullion	---
Balances with other Banks	3,58,710
Sundries	12,89,180
Cash	14,03,07,195
Rs.	35,61,59,639

LATEST INVENTIONS

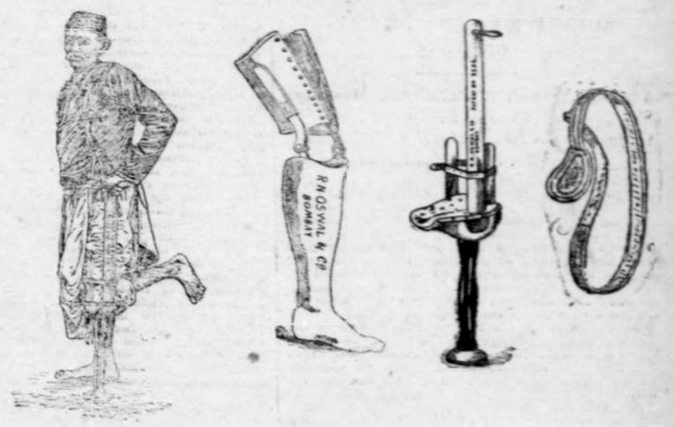
"INSTANTO" Rs. 50



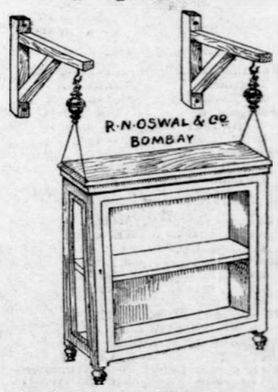
Our Artificial Legs made and fitted to suit each case specially. They combine durability and lightness. Can walk 20,000 miles. Can climb up the mountains and descend therefrom with great ease and comfort.

Patent PEG-LEG and Walking Stick, a boon for cripples, whether leg amputated or deformed, enables one to move about as quickly and instantaneously as ordinarily. Very useful at nights when one may have to go to answer calls of nature and at all times when one has to quickly get about without trouble.

Price Rs. 50 (Fifty) only.



"Insecto" for hanging a Food Case or Basket.



Food-case with Patent Insect-proof.

Protect yourself against Insects, Flies, Bugs, Rats, and all these disease-producing creatures. Let "INSECTO" prevent them from coming to the food you eat. You have simply to suspend your Meat case on a couple of INSECTOS or support them on 4 INSECTOS. You are then sure that no disease can reach you through your food. Especially useful for Hotels, Hospitals, Boarding Houses, &c. When fixed to cots bugs are prevented from coming to you. When ordering, state whether you want for hanging or supporting. A single trial will convince you of its advantages, full descriptions sent free.

Price of one "Insecto" with I. P. Oil .. Rs. 5
Insect Proof Oil (I. P. Oil) per spare bottle .. Re. 1

CAN BE HAD OF ALL WELL-KNOWN CHEMISTS.

Persons who have other makes which do not exactly fit are advised to see us personally or send us their PHOTO in duplicate with exact measurements and we shall teach by correspondence how to fit and walk easily with their legs. Our methods are quite different from others'. They are very practical and easy. Thirty-five years' practical experience has made us experts in the line.

Many other novelties are manufactured by us.



Bed with Patent Insect-proof.

VALUING GOLD & GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Our Testing Department fixes exact value of Gold, Silver, and Ornaments without Breaking, Filing, Heating, or in any way damaging or defacing the Gold and Ornaments. Testing is done by our patent Gold-Testing Balance. We also can value by Touch Stone.



Patent Gold Testing Machine.

Our Testing Department renders the best service in valuing Gold Ornaments, Watches and Spects, Frame, to Officers, Insolvency Courts, Banks, Maharajas, Bankers, Police and all people having anything to do with Gold.

Line Blocks, Lantern Slides and original designs and sketches will be promptly made. A trial order will give you perfect satisfaction.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO—

Messrs. R. N. OSWAL & Co., Javeri Bazar, Bombay. *Telegraphic Address:* "OSWALCO."

Local Agents—ANNAPURNA COOKER Co., CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BESSHO'S

STOCK OF
REAL JAPANESE FINE ARTS and CURIOS NOVELTIES and PRESENTATION GOODS are offered during

SALE

AT REDUCED
RATES
AT
HORNY ROAD, FORT.

SALE EXTENSION

SALE

RECORD SALE IN BOMBAY!

Closing date extended to 14th Sept. 1918.

Make it a point to pay us a visit TO-DAY—we will save you money—we know WE CAN.

SALE

JAPANESE FINE ARTS
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

C. B. 343.

INDIAN POLITICAL LITERATURE.

SURENDRANATH BANERJEA'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.—Comprehensive collection. Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

WACHA'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.—Comprehensive collection. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

WEDDERBURN'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.—An up-to-date collection. Price Rs. 3 To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.—Second Edition. Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

GOKHALE'S SPEECHES.—Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—A new and up-to-date edition. Full text of all the Presidential Addresses, Resolutions, Portraits of all the Congress Presidents. With an Index. Rs. 4. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 3.

GANDHI'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.—An authorised collection. Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of "I.R." Re. 1-4

SAROJINI NAIDU'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.—Price Re. 1. To Subscribers of "I.R." As. 12.

MONTAGU'S INDIAN SPEECHES.—A new and up-to-date edition. Price Re 1-8. To Subscribers of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES.—Crown 8vo., Revised and enlarged Price Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of "I.R." Re 1-4.

INDIAN NATIONAL EVOLUTION.—By Amvica Charan Mazumdar. New Edition Rs. 5. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

RASH BEHARI GHOSE'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.—Second Edition. Re. 1-4. To Subscribers of "I.R." Re. One.

KING GEORGE'S SPEECHES ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Price Re. One. To Subscribers of "I.R." As. 12.

BESANT'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS ON INDIAN QUESTIONS.—Price Re. 1-8. To Subscribers of "I.R." Re. 1-4.

WHAT INDIA WANTS: AUTONOMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE.—By G. A. Natesan, As. 8. To Subscribers of "I.R." As. 6.

THE GOVERNANCE OF INDIA.—As it is and as it may be: A hand-book of Progressive Politics. By Babu Govinda Das. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
SUKRAMA CHETTY STREET, MADRAS.

A few copies. *A Literary Treasure.*

EVERY PAGE IMPROVES YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING.

GEMS OF WISDOM.

Including Idiomatic Phrases, Witty and Pithy Anecdotes, Bits of Humour, Living Thoughts, Choice Thoughts in Choice Language and Riddles. Collected and selected by

The Rev. ABEDNEGO DAVID, W.M.S.

Neatly bound in full Calico. Highly spoken of by leading newspapers as "Hindu," "New India," etc., and also Principals of Colleges and Public Speakers. Price Re. 2-8-0 per copy.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS BOLD TYPE

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Master Timoty's Book case ..	1 12	Pope Joan ..	1 12
Mysteries of London Illd..	8 0	May Middleton.	1 8
Old London ..	2 4	Rosa Lambert ..	3 0
Empress ..	2 4	Virgin's Kiss ..	3 0
Mary Stuart ..	1 4	Pickwick ..	2 4
Agnes	6 0	Faust	1 8
Mary Price ..	5 0	Loves of Harem.	3 0
Leila	1 0	Canonbury ..	2 4
		Soldiers wife..	1 4
		Seamstress ..	1 0

(Postage extra.)

THE SHANMUGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT.
Temple Town, MADURA.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

IMPORTANT RULING UNDER RENT ACT.

AUTOMATIC STANDARDISATION OF RENTS.

VANMALI ANANDJI *v.* RATANSHAW MUNCHERJI TALATI.

(Before Their Honours Mr. K. M. Jhaveri and Mr. S. F. Billimoria.)

The defendant in this suit was a tenant of the plaintiff as Rs. 35 per month, which was also the rent on 1st January, 1916. After the passing of the Rent Act, the plaintiff demanded from the defendant Rs. 38-8-0 being the amount of standard rent, but the latter paid only the amount of original rent and refused to pay the excess of 10 per cent. allowed by the Act. The present suit was accordingly filed by the landlord to recover the excess required to make up the standard rent.

The suit came on for hearing before the Acting Fourth Judge who refused to decree the excess and held that under section 14 of the Act the increase could not be claimed without notice to the tenant and against his will.

Against this decision an appeal was lodged before the Full Court consiting of the Acting Chief and Third Judges who had granted a rule for reversal of the Fourth Judge's decision.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared to show cause against the rule and Mr. D. J. Surti with Mr. Chotalal Jaikisondas appeared in support of the rule.

Mr. Suntoke relied on sections 7 and 14 of the Act and contended that the Rent Act, being a restrictive Act, did not empower the landlord to increase the rent without prior notice to the tenant as section 14 prohibited the landlord from increasing the rent in any case in which he would not have been able to do so, if the Act had not been passed. It was further contended that as there was no section in the Act, conferring upon the landlord, in explicit terms, the right to claim standard rent, he could not be allowed to do so now except at the point of a notice to vacate and a consequential suit in ejectment.

Mr Surti in replying to these contentions stated that in construing the Act, the Court had to look, not only to the letter of the law, but also to the equity of the statute. The Rent Act was, no doubt, a restrictive Act, but it also defined the limitations to the restrictions laid down therein. Section 3, which was the keystone of the whole Act, only forbade the raising of rent over standard rent. The words "increase of rent" in section 3 meant increase over standard rent, which alone had been declared irrecoverable. It thereupon followed that all rents up to the limit of standard rent were decreeable. The following sections 4, 5 and 6 enacted the several increases allowed by the Act over standard rent. Section 8 made it a condition precedent, to an order refusing ejectment, that the tenant must aver his willingness to pay standard rent. Section 11 allowed distress warrants to be issued for rents "not irrecoverable under the Act." The scheme of the Act therefore justified the contention that rent could be claimed up to the limit of standard rent by a mere demand or expression of intention to claim the same. The ten per cent. allowed by the Act was not an increase, but a concession allowed to the landlord as fair compensation for the increase in the valuation of all properties since the outbreak of war. Finally, Mr. Surti urged that section 14 only applied to leases for a fixed period under which the landlord had bound himself to accept only a certain rent. In these cases only there was no power in the landlord to enhance the rent by reason of his agreement and the section did not therefore apply to monthly tenancies where the landlord had a power to enforce increase rent by enforcing ejectment. In the case of leases for a fixed term the landlord divested himself of his right to increase the rent during the period of his lease; but this desirability did not apply in the case of monthly tenancies.

Their Honours upheld Mr. Surti's contentions and delivered the following judgments:—

CHIEF JUDGE'S JUDGMENT.

The facts of this case are simple. Plaintiff landlord claims to recover standard rent from the defendant tenant for two months May and June. Defendant says that he is not liable to pay it, because the landlord has not given him any notice to the effect that he would charge him ten per cent. more than Rs. 35, the rent which parties agreed was the rent on 1st January, 1916. He says if plaintiff had given him such a notice then he would have considered whether to continue to live on the premises or leave them. For this position he relies on section 14 of the Bombay Rent Act. His contention is that before the Act was passed, it was not open to any landlord to increase the rent of his tenant, unless after giving a notice and the latter complying with the demand made therein. That was the common law, and that is reproduced in section 14, which does not permit increase of rent, if not otherwise permissible. The learned Fourth Judge was impressed with the contention and decided in defendant's favour.

It is true that nowhere it is laid down in the Act, in so many explicit terms, that the moment it comes into force all rents automatically become enhanced by ten per cent., and that tenants are liable to pay the same. It "restricts the increase of rents", but does not, provide anywhere for the liability of the tenant to pay 10 per cent. more over the rent obtaining on 1st January, 1916. But if its provisions be examined, they necessarily imply the liability of a tenant to pay the standard rent fixed by it. The test to my mind is, in this and cognate suits. "Is the standard rent irrecoverable", sections 5. 9 (1), 11, 12, say, "No." If then it is not irrecoverable, the Court must decree it. By necessary implication is the liability to pay it thrown on the tenant If this one fact be kept in view, then section 14 lends itself to the only right interpretation, which I think should be put upon it, viz., that where there is an agreement between a landlord and his tenant, fixing the amount of rent payable, this Act shall not empower the landlord to raise it at all. If the argument urged by the defendant be allowed then it would mean that in every case the tenant would get two months' grace, and continue on the premises for that period, defying the landlord to file an ejectment suit, when, if he admits before the Court his liability to pay the standard rent, he might be allowed to continue, otherwise made to vacate.

The object of the Act was no doubt to protect the tenants, but certainly not in cases where they were unwilling to comply with the spirit and the terms of the Act.

If the rent be not irrecoverable then, this Court cannot refuse to pass a decree.

Rule absolute.

THIRD JUDGE CONCURS.

The Third Judge delivered the following concurring judgment:—

I agree with the conclusions arrived at by the learned Acting Chief Judge.

1. The issue in this case is whether standard rent (in this case the rent payable on 1st January, 1916, plus 10 per cent.) becomes payable automatically on the passing of the Act, or only on the expiration of the four weeks' notice contemplated by section 7 of the Rent Act.

2. The object of the Act is laid down in its preamble is to "restrict the increase of rent" and the mode by which this object is to be fulfilled is to be inferred from the frame and scheme of the Act itself.

3. For the purpose of fulfilling this object, rent is standardised by section 2 and the various standardised rents are described. In effect the Act says, there shall be no rents in vogue during the pendency of the Act except the standard rents with certain exceptions in specified exceptional cases.

4. It goes without saying of course, that if the landlord does not choose to enforce the standardised increased rent he is at liberty to do so. The Act does not take away the ordinary incidents of all contracts, viz., that the promisee may remit in part or wholly performance by the promisor. The landlord may, if he so elects, charge only the original rent payable on 1st January, 1916, or that rent plus a percentage of less than 10 per cent. But he can, if he chooses, enforce payment of the standard rent by expressing a wish to claim it or by demand or by submitting a bill at the standard rate. Rent being thus standardised, standard rent is the only rent enforceable and payable and increase means increase over standard rent.

5. It is argued that standard rent is payable only after expiration of 4 weeks' notice under section 7. If notice is necessary to enforce payment of standard rent, what notice and what procedure is necessary in those cases (which are by far the most numerous and which daily come before us in scores), where during 1916 and 1917, landlords have increased rents by 30, 50 and even 100 per cent. and over and which increased rents have been accepted by tenants and paid? If in such a case landlord gives no notice and says nothing, is the tenant bound to go on paying the rents so enormously increased, even after passing of the Act. I think not. As soon as the Act came into force, the rents automatically come down to the standard rent; in like manner rents which are under the standard automatically come up to the standard, if landlord so wishes.

6. The frame of section 3 (which makes excess over standard rent "irrecoverable"), sections 4, 5 and 6 which enact what increase in exceptional cases over the standard rent is "recoverable", section 9 (1), which enacts that so long as the tenant pays standard rent he shall not be ejected, section 11, which allows distresses only for rents which are not "irrecoverable" and section 12 which empowers recovery back by tenant of "irrecoverable" rents if paid, all confirm this view.

7. Considered in this light, section 14 only refers to cases in which the landlord cannot increase the rent by reason of his being bound under an agreement to a certain rent only without the power to increase it during the period of the agreement.

8. In my opinion the word "entitled" in section 14 means, not any autocratic right to increase rent at will of the landlord, because none such could exist in any case, if, as is rightly argued, rent is always a matter of agreement between landlord and tenant. The proper meaning of the word "entitle" is the possession of a power and machinery whereby an agreement to an increase of rent could be extorted from the tenant. In a tenancy from month to month such a power and machinery exist in the landlord as he could give the tenant the ordinary notice to quit and under pressure thereof extort an agreement to pay increased rent, but in the case of a tenancy under a lease for a fixed period at certain fixed rent no such power and machinery exists in the landlord during the period covered by the lease. In the former case the landlord would be "entitled" to increase the rent; in the latter case he would not be "entitled."

9. In cases where the landlord is "entitled" to increase the rent then whether the increase is made before the passing of the Act or after it section 3 makes "irrecoverable" the excess if any over the standard rent, i.e., the standard rent comes automatically in force on the passing of the Act. Similarly in case where rent has not been increased since 1st January, 1916, standard rent comes automatically in force and the landlord can, if he so wishes, claim payment at the standard rate. Neither the frame and scheme of the Act nor the dictates of equity justify such an inequitable distinction that where the landlord has before the Act increased the rent, such rent should at once automatically come down to the standard rent, but that where he has been kind enough not to extort any increase before the Act, he should be made to give notice and wait for four weeks before he could acquire the right to get standard rent. Section 7 therefore in my opinion applies only to cases where landlord claims increase over the standard rent.

10. It has been argued that if the standard rent is payable without a month's notice from landlord, it would be a hardship on a tenant who would rather vacate than pay any increased rent inasmuch as he would be compelled to pay at the standard rate at least for a month and odd days before he could vacate the premises after giving the usual notice to the landlord. The argument means that the tenant is not called on to suffer any hardship or make any sacrifice by virtue of the Act while the landlord is to quietly suffer an unprecedented invasion of the rights of property. I think the Rent Act is a legislative compromise necessitated by the needs of the commonwealth wherein both landlords and tenants are called upon to make sacrifice for the commonweal. I am of opinion therefore that the rule should be made absolute.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible]

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

4-15-1038-17—Little & Co., For Judgment The G I P Ry. Co. v. Ramchandra Juggounath, Manilal & Kh.

9-17-703-16—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Shirmbai v. Ratanbai & ors, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Sham M & H, Un P & P, Mirza M & M.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1-18-678-17— and 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors, Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & Gir Manchershaw & N Matubhai J & M, Little & Co., Payne & Co., Part heard.

4-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co. Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr, Ard H D & Co Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

649-16—M V Gokhale, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. The Deccan Hubli Bank Ld (in Liqn).

1019-17—Ard H D & Co., Rahimtoola Abdul Rahim a firm v. Haji Ebrahim Elias.

591-18—Craigie B & C., Messrs King, King & Co. a firm v. Robert Stuart Wanchope.

621-18—Mulla & Mulla, Manilal Maganlal v. Messrs Manilal Gordhandas & Co. a firm & ors, Jam R & D.

927-18—Khandvalla & Co. Keshrichand Bhanabhai a firm v. Motiram Kevalbhai a firm & anr, Hiralal Th & Co.

936-18—Wadia G & Co., Thakersidas Shivshayamal a firm v. Esap Bax Ormerji.

1017-18—Amin & Desai, Himatlal Dahyabhai a firm v. Memon Latz Faker Mahomed, Unwalla P & P.

1024-18—Mulla & Mulla, Merwanji Cawasji Sett v. Kikhusru Manchershaw Temulji Madan.

1054-18—Craw B & Co., The Colaba Land & Mill Coy Ld. v. Moorji Lakhumsey, Rustomji & Gin.

1110-18—Pocha & Co., Maneckji Burjorji Vachha v. Shavaksha Dinshaw Davar.

1130-18—Ragh N & Co., Messrs A A Thanawalla & Co. v. Nusserwanji Sorabji Accountant.

1160-18—Rustomji & Gin, Khodadad Dhunjishaw Doongaji v. Pirojshaw Khurshodji Doongaji.

1169-18—Daph F & D, Laxman Karadi Jaya v. Lingayya Sayanna & anr.

1180-18—Rustomji & Gin, Jadoobai v. Tulchand Tulluckchand, Mehta D & L.

1181-18—Captain & V, Hoosein Cassam a firm v. Abdul Latif Fakir Mahomed & Co. a firm, Unwalla P & P.

1182-18—Patell & Eze, Ebrahim Haji Joosab & anr v. Mahomedally Ahmedally.

1192-18—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs J Pirojshaw & Co. a firm v. Nusserwanji Nowroji Engineer.

1195-18—Craigie B & Co., Cursetji Muncherjee Sons a firm v. J A Grant & Co. a firm.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

860-18—Sham M & D, Chimanlal Lalloobhai v. Wadia Chinoy & Co. a firm.

861-18—Kanga & Sayani, D Pudumji & Co. a firm v. K Abdeally Jariwalla.

871-18—Amin & Desai, Lala Devidas Lala Narpatroy v. Lala Munnalal Cawnporewalla a firm.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 1 3.

1154-18—Vachha & Co., Messrs Shamaldas Gianchand a firm v. Messrs Sha Manilal Nagindas a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1006-17—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs. Bruel & Co. a firm v. K N Patel and ors. Kharas & Co., Pocha and Co., Part heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

803-18—Malvi M R & Co., Nursey Mouji v. Lalji Doongersi a firm, Motichand & D, Part heard, 22-8-18.

SHORT CAUSES.

979-18—Vachha & Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Patnack v. Vishwanath Vinayeck Pathack & ors, Judah & S.

1115—18—Payne & Co., Jetha Devji & Co. v. Hallabhai Maganlal a firm, Madh K & C, For Postponement.

1120-18—Surajmal & Co., Hargovind Uttamchand v. Mohanlal Ramchander, Dubash & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

608-18—Jehangir M & S, Motilal Foolchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

637-18—Malvi M R & Co., Rao Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & C.

S C 745-18—Bhimji & Co. Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

C C 681-18—Merwanji K & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v Abraham E J Abraham Ardeshir H D & Co.

69-18—M V Gokhale Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Haridas Nanabhai & anr, Payne & Co. In person.

1058-17—Dubash and Co., Malash & Jeewanji Kodorji a firm v. Pratapchand Valaji, Vachha and Co.

744-17—Tyabjee D & Co., Narayen Balaji Bhalerao v. Mahadeo Sonaji Jahagirdhar, Amin & D.

376-17—Shroff and D, Karsondas Kalidas Jatha v. Messrs Kalidas Dharamsi and Co. a firm and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

259-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas and ors v. Khimji Walji and anr. Mehta D & L.

780-17—Mulla and M, B N Lang v. Monghibai widow, Manchershaw & N.

1036-17—Jehangir & S, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors, Mans H M & Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Jehangir & S, Little & Co.

383-17—Mulla and M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Lalji Doongersey and ors, Dharamsi & Co., Rustomji & G, Madhowji K & Ch, Dik Dh & P.

743-18—G B Pandya Maneckial Narsey v. Narsey Jiwan & anr, Khandvalla & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE MARCLD

AFTER THE APPEAL COURT WORK IS DONE

DIRCTION AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONS REPORT.

In the Division Court No. 43.

1137-14—Mulla & Mulla, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ld & ors, Kanga & Sayani.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

422-17—M B Chothia, Messrs Comer & Co. a firm v. Hormusji Bomanji Katrak & ors, Mulla & Mulla, Part heard.

Parsharam a firm v. Kanayalal v. Narsidas Jekissondas Shroff, Edg

1173-13—Ard H D & Co., Fatmabai v. Fatmabai widow & anr, Mancher & N, Part heard, 6-2-15.

1174-13—Ard H D & Co., Fatmabai v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Mancher & N, Little & Co., Part heard, 6-2-15.

347-12—Matu J & M Laxumibai widow & ors v. Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co.

754-13—Ard H D & Co., Vaghji Vallabhdas & Co. a firm v. Parsu Poonja, Captain & V.

LONG CAUSES.

125-17—Rustomji and G, Ananta Jaganath v. Balcrishna Ananta.

921-17—Motichand and D, Devkaran Mulji v. Panachand Bhagubhai and ors, Bhimji and Co., Daphtary F and D.

290-17—N C Dalal, Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Meghji Laxmidas, C P D Cunha & Co.

291-17—N C Dalal, Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Mahomed Habibulla and ors C P D Cunha & Co.

726-12—Tyabjee D and Co., Bhagwandas Parsharam a firm v. Kanayalal Jainarayen, Malvi M R and Co.

1337-14—Khambatta & Co., Purshotam Krishna Vete v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete & ors, Khanderao L & M, Khambatta & Co.

833-17—Khunderao L & M, Anandrao Wishwanath Jaikar v. Tuljaram Goculdas Dalal & ors, Motichand and D. For Postponement.

88-17—Vachha & Co., Nanakji Raichand & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors.

1136-16—Pandia & Co., Edoo Rama Nombalker v. Messrs Trikumji Jiwandas a firm, Kanga & S.

227-17—Payne and Co., Kaikhusroo Hormasji Gheesta v. Kisanchand Jetmal and anr, Shroff and D.

489-16—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ld. v. Anandi Prasad Dube, Matubhai J and M.

717-17—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peer Mahomed v. The Planet Mills Ld. Edgelow G W & Co.

631-18—Mans H M & Co., Narndas Purshotam Kapadia v. Dewji Malji, Shamrao M and H.

632-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Messrs Jams Mfs. Co. a firm, Shamrao M and H.

633-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kajadia v. B Ardesher & Co. a firm, Shamrao M and H.

934-17—N C Dalal Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Ebrahim Sulleman Sabbji & Co. a firm & ors, Forbes & Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

In the Division Court No. 40u.

Re L A Jafferji Gangji deceased—Payne & Co., Fatmabai Petitioner.

340-17—Purnanand & Co., Bai Gulale Revashankar.

Re G & Ward Bet. Re Alimahomed Haji (minor)—Patell & Eze, Esmail Haji minor, Petitioner.

1336-12—Edg G W & Co., N Bhagwandas v. Bachoo Harkissondas.

678-17 and 688-17—Ard H D & Co., Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal.

Re Inherent Jurisdiction Re Hasambhoy Abdul Kadar & ors minors—Dubash & Co., Khatezabai, Petitioner.

T & I J Re Administrator General's Act Re A J Amaria deceased—Administrator General.

1105-18—Surveyor & Co. Govind Narayen v. Moorji Hirji & ors.

1089-18—Edg G W & Co., O Damodhar v. Oosman Mulmed Khan.

———Shams Tyabji, Jamnabai v. R D Sethna.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

541-18—Crawford B & Co., The Nedvilands Handel Mirat Schappiji v. Esufally Mulla Ebrahimji.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

1007-11—Vachha & Co., Fatmabai widow v. Ahmedally Tookmanji & ors, Jeh & S, Little & Co., Edg G W & Co., Merwanji K & Co., Vachha & C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

820-18—Mehta D & L, Ibrahim Ismail Kassum v. Narsidas Jekissondas Shroq, Edg G W & Co., Part heard, 15-7-18.

1002-18—Matu J & M, Bapaji Ardesir Billimoria v. Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry, Pocha & Co.

967-18—Matu J & M, Ahmed Sheriff Molubhoy v. Messrs S Johnson & Co. a firm, Captain & V.

LONG CAUSES.

54?-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji & anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulla and M, Part heard, 9-8-18.

?84-17—Jamsetji R & D, Dosabhai Hirachand a firm v. Verchand Dalcharam a firm and anr, Hiralal Sh and Co., Hirandwalla & Co., Part heard, 15-7-18.

ALLEGED PROFITEERING IN SOVEREIGNS

PROSECUTION UNDER D. OF I. ACT.

ACCUSED LET ON BAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jefferies of the C. I. D., charged Choonilal Poonamchand, a shroff, and Govindram Teckchand, a broker, the first with selling 100 sovereigns to the second accused for an amount exceeding the face value of the sovereigns (i.e. Rs. 15), as fixed by Rule 24 C of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules of Act IV of 1915; and the second accused with purchasing the said 100 sovereigns at the higher rate, in contravention of the provisions of the said Rule 21 C and thereby committing an offence under Rule 29 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules of Act IV of 1915.

Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. conducted the prosecution while Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleaders, appeared for the first and the second accused, respectively.

The Bombay C. I. D. having received information that sovereigns were sold and purchased in the market at a rate higher than that fixed by Government, kept a watch in the Marwadi Bazar and succeeded in arresting both the accused on Saturday afternoon. They were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, and Mr. Sullivan asked for sanction for their prosecution which was granted. Subsequently they were put up on the above charge before Mr. Oliveira.

It was pointed out by the defence that sanction of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was required for the initiation of the proceedings under Rule 30 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules before the arrest of the accused, but in the present case sanction was obtained two days after the arrest and therefore the provision of the Rule 30 had not been complied with.

Mr. Sullivan asked for a postponement of the case as he wished to consult the Public Prosecutor in the matter.

Messrs. Kanuga and Kapadia then applied that the accused be released on bail.

His Worship ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 each, without deposit, and postponed the hearing till Wednesday.

EMBROIDERER ROBBED.

A Hindu embroiderer named Harulal Kaliansing residing on the ground floor of a chawl in Pinjrapole Lane, off Bhendy Bazaar, went to see the military procession on Saturday evening last. On his return home he found the lock on his door intact. He opened it when he found the door fastened from the inside. He went to the sweeper's gully at the back of the chawl when a Hindu dodged him and ran past him. Harulal gave chase and caught him when they closed. Another Hindu came to the rescue of the arrested man and Harulal closed with him. In the meantime, the police arrived on the scene and got hold of all the parties. Harulal then went home and found that his room was entered into through a window at the rear and jewellery and embroidery of the value of Rs. 498 stolen.

A LADY'S JEWEL-CASE MISSING.

Mrs. Woolcombe complains that she went to the establishment of Messrs. Badham Pile and Company on Hornby Road, and leaving a jewel case containing jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,545 in the gharry went inside. On her return she missed the case with its contents.

The C. P. Legislative Council opens on 11th September for the discussion of an illustrative list showing reserved and transferred subjects referred to in Paragraph 238 of the report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms.

Officers of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers have defrayed the cost of a war loan tank which will be seen next week in Rangoon selling war bonds and cash certificates.

TO WIN HOME RULE

You Must Know what Home Rule Means.

THE

HOME RULE SERIES

PRICE 1 ANNA EACH.

2 One Reason why India wants Home Rule, From Lajpat Rai (not available.)
3 District Work, by Annie Besant.
8 Home Rule, by Annie Besant.
9 Why should not Indians Volunteer?
10 Congress Work, by Annie Besant.
11 Self-Rule *vs* Other Rule—Leader.
12 Some Burning Questions, by Pandit Bishah Narayana Dhar.
13 Progress of Education in India under British Rule, by An Indian Principal.
14 The Home Rule League.
15 Home Rule Work, by G. S. Arundale.
16 Home Rule for India, by G. S. Arundale.
17 District Problems, by C. P. Ramaswamy.
18 Post-War Reforms, by Nineteen Unofficial Members.
1 Congress Speeches, (no longer available.)
19 Problems of to-day, by C. Y. Chintamani.

PRICE 1 ANNA EACH.

20 The Indian Government, by Annie Besant.
21 A Scheme of Reforms.
22 Co-operation and Panchayats, by C. P. Ramaswamy. (2 annas).
23 The Lesson from Russia.
24 Results of Other Rule.
25 India's Wrongs and Remedies, by Dadabhoy Naoroji.
26 The Necessity for Home Rule, by Annie Besant.

Price 4 Annas each.

4 Some Aspects of Indian Finance, by C. P. Ramaswamy.
5 Provincial Autonomy, by A. Rangaswamy Iyengar.
6 Colonial Executive Councils and Cabinets, by Annie Besant.
7 Financial Autonomy, by A. Rangaswamy Iyengar.

New India Political Pamphlets

1 Self-Government for India.
2 Political Outlook (not available).
3 Separation of Judicial from Executive Functions by Ambica Charam Muzumdar. (not available).
4 The Future of Young India, By Annie Besant.
5 East and West by the Hon'ble G. K. Gokhale. (not available)
6 The Indian Council, by Eardley Norton.
7 Under the Congress-Flag, By Annie Besant.
8 India's True Representatives, by Sir P. M. Mehta.
9 Preparation for Citizenship, by Annie Besant
10 Social Service, Annie Besant.
11 On Repression, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and G. K. Gokhale.
12 Young India, by Sir Subramaniam Iyer.
13 Home Rule for the Empire, Annie Besant.
14 The Indian Civil Service, by Dadabhoy Naoroji (not available)
15 Freedom and Democracy America's Ideal by Dr. W. Wilson.
16 Mr. Jinnah on Self-Government.
17 A Nation's Rights, by Annie Besant.

Subscription, payable in advance, for 20 issues of the above series as they are published Rs. 1/8 or 2s. or 50c. Post Free. Single copies: each 1 anna or 1d. or 2c. Postage; ½ anna or ½d. or 1c. 100 copies, Rs. 5 or 7s or $1.75; 500 copies, Rs. 21 or 28s. or $7: 1,000 copies Rs. 40 or 54s. or $13.50. Postage extra.

OTHER

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

Price As. 12.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. R. Ramanujachari, a retired Revenue officer, deals with the subject from the standpoint of the Ryot with a knowledge thoroughness rarely seen. The book explains why every small landholder is in debt.

THE WIDER SWADESHI MOVEMENT

By B. P. WADIA. Price annas 4.

A comprehensive grasp of the spirit of Awakened India. "A Nation cannot regenerate itself by Politics only as a man cannot live by food alone. Moral and intellectual growth are necessary for the awakened Self.

THE SCEPTRE OF A WORLD EMPIRE

By B. P. WADIA. Price anna 1.

Great Britain can build up a world-Empire if it will practise the doctrines in its own Kingdom, which it preaches Germany to follow "As a lover of Great Britain, as one who must ardently desire the connection of India and England, as one who firmly holds to the opinion that India's progress in all directions will be swift under the British Raj, provided she is free, how can I help denouncing the forces which undermine the commonwealth?

WHY I ADVOCATE HOME RULE FOR INDIA

By BEPIN CHANDRA PAL Price as 2.

MINUTE OF DISSENT

By Justice ABDUR RAHIM. Price Re. 1.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim has responded to the call of the nation bravely. It was a single-handed fight, as his collegue, the Hon'ble Mr. G.K. Gokhale, died while the work was going on. He rejected the general recommendations and wrote an able special minute.

CONGRESS MEMORANDUM

Price annas 4.

Being a memorandum in support of the Joint Scheme of Reforms proposed by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League in December 1916, submitted to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy in November 1917 by a Joint Deputation of the Congress and the League.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE DEMAND

Price annas 4.

Being the address and the memoranda presented by the Home Rule League to the Secretary of State and H. E. the Viceroy.

THE CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME

By A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR Price As. 12

Being a collection of papers on the various aspects and problems connected with the scheme with a Foreword by Mrs. Annie Besant

MEMORANDA ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

By SIR SUBRAMANIA IYER, Price as 4

Indian Book Depot, 65 Medows St., BOMBAY.

OR

T. P. H. ADYAR, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Third Humanitarian Conference, Excelsior Theatre, 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Ladies' War Loan Day, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Poona Races: First Meeting, 1st Day.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

"Salle Francaise": Mr. B. V. Dalal, M.A., O.A., on "The Study and Teaching of French" 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 5.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 6.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

Poona Races: First Meeting, 2nd Day.

Prayer Meetings for War.—"English", United Free Church, Wandby Road. "Marathi", Hume Memorial Church, Byculla. "Gujarati", Methodist Episcopal Church, Byculla.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-8 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	16 30	20 15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 56

BB.& C. I. RAILWAY.

Northern Express	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21 0

4TH BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain P. C. Annesley, Offg. Commandant.

Tuesday, 3rd—7-15 a.m. Riding School.

6 p.m. Sword Exercise, Volunteer Club.

Wednesday, 4th—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort.

Thursday, 5th—6-45 a.m. Musketry Class, Pali Hill Golf Club.

7-0 a.m. Musketry Class, Volunteer Club.

Friday, 6th—7-15 a.m. Troop Drill, Fort Troops, Church Gate.

6-45 p.m. Troop Drill, Salsette Troops, Juhu Sands.

Saturday, 7th—Range Practice, Colaba, 4-30 p.m.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lt.,
Adjutant,
4th Bombay Light Horse.

Extract from Brigade Order No. 154, dated 23rd August, 1918.

The following student qualified at the 11th Musketry Course, held at Satara, 1918:—

Capt. P. C. Annesley, 4th Bombay Light Horse, I.D.F., Musketry "D."

APPOINTMENT.

Trumpeter H. Provis to be Lance-Corpl.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, (I.D.F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6-15 p.m.

THE HANDICAP BILLIARD.

The final games of the above tournament will be played between:

Mr. N. Hazare, plus 40—Champion.

Mr. P. D. Khare, Bar.-at-Law, plus 40—Champion.

On Wednesday, Friday and Sunday the 4th, 6th, and 8th September, 1918, at 6-30 p.m., at the Club premises.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF FOR THE RUPTURED.

INSTANTANEOUS TRIUMPH OF THE WONDERFUL NEW MECCA "RUPTURE-LOCK."

Remarkably good news for the ruptured is announced to-day. It is the invention of a wonderful "Rupture-Lock," which marks a new era in the successful treatment and cure of this terribly distressing, extremely painful, and, what is more important, highly dangerous condition.

The new Mecca "Rupture-Lock" is the invention of a famous London Surgical Appliance Maker, who has for a very long time been endeavouring to perfect an Appliance that will hold the Rupture in position firmly and securely, and, yet with a velvet-like pressure. His new Mecca "Rupture-Lock" embodies these features so successfully that his busy staff is now working night and day to meet the extremely eager and extraordinary demand from unfortunate victims of this distressing complaint. Every post brings congratulatory and grateful letters from wearers of the new "Rupture-Lock" who have at last found real relief from acute pain and distressing discomfort.

The Inventor of this wonderful Appliance, Mr. D. M. Cooper, has undoubtedly succeeded in confering an incalculable boon on the ruptured. His Mecca "Rupture-Lock" is something distinct from all old-fashioned appliances, and is specially designed and made on absolutely unique and secret principles, which provide extraordinary compensatory pressure for the ruptured part. So easily and naturally does the "Rupture-Lock" attach itself to the body that it is worn without being felt. It admits of free bodily movement, and becomes almost as it were, a part of the body itself.

Every sufferer from Rupture should write at once (a post-card will do), for free and full particulars of the new Mecca "Rupture-Lock" to Mr. D. M. Cooper, 124, Holborn, (A12) London, E.C.1 England (next door to Gamage's).

Mr. Cooper can be seen personally every day (except Saturday), from 11 to 1 and 2 to 4.

[Sanalak, Ltd.]

HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS.

The Home Rule Volunteers are required to be present to-day at 12 noon at the Excelsior Theatre at the Humanitarian Conference in uniform.

RANGERS VS. GOVT. TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Played on the Marine Lines ground on Sunday last, the former scoring 131 and the latter 53.

MOTHERS' DAY CELEBRATION

This Day will be celebrated at the Prarthana Samaj Hall by the Aryan Excelsior League to-morrow at 8 a.m. and by the Mothers' Day League at 6-30 p.m. when Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange and Mr. K. Natarajan will preside respectively and Miss Venubai Kelkar, Mr. J. H. Pitale, Miss Krishnabai Tulaskar, who was in America for six years and Prof. V. N. Naik will address the meetings. Students from Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will sing mother's songs. All are cordially invited.

FIRE IN SHAPURJI BROACHA MILL.

In the Mule Department of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill at DeLisle Road a fire was noticed on Sunday evening last but was put out by the mill authorities before it could spread throughout the department. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene but their services were not called into requisition. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association will be held at 6 p.m. to-day at the Bombay Improvement Trust Office, when Mr. S. S. Talmaki will read a paper on "Cheap houses for middle classes."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Thursday last at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, occupied the Chair. The following papers were read at the meeting:—(1) "Revised Ethnography of the Kanarese District in the Bombay Presidency". Part II, by Mr. J. A. Saldanha. (2) "Some Curious Cults of Southern and Western Bengal", by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

PAPER CURRENCY C. C. VS. TURNERHOARE C. C.

The above match played on the 31st August, 1918, was won by the Paper Currency Cricket Club by 42 runs.

THEFT OF CLOTH.

THIEVES AND RECEIVERS PUNISHED.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Sub-Inspector Huss in charge: Ebrahim Mahomed, Hassan Mahomed and Karsan Hariram with theft of cloth of the value of Rs. 900, belonging to one Chhotalal keeping a shop in Jakaria Street.

The complainant found his shop broken into on the 22nd July last and the cloth missing. A report was made to the police. In course of their enquiries in connection with another theft the police arrested the accused and recovered Chhotalal's property from two Borahs named Badrudin Allibhoy and his son Najmudin of Huzria Street.

The Court on the evidence discharged the first two accused. The third was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment as he had a record of previous convictions.

The two Borahs were charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate and were fined Rs. 400 each.

POONA RACES,

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS,

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA Sept. 2.

The BALOYLE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Forfeit Lass 9-12, Miss Rollestone 8-7, Billy Bawn 7-12, Mazboot 9-9, Bellicose 8-6, Binfield Grove 7-12, Happy Bird 9-1, Waynflete 8-4, Cicatrix 7-4, Foolish Fancy 9-0, Fire Finch 8-3 Tollendal 7-4, Bandit 8-13, Black Kite 7-12.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Division I. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Dyna 9-0, Miss Rich 8-8, Dollet 8-1, Glass Rock 8-11, Sospello 8-7, Byculla 7-11, Servian 8-10, Fine Trout 8-7, Meridian 7-10, Renette 8-9, Kings Head 8-6, Shelbourne 7-10 Necessity 8-9, Johnnie H. 8-3.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Division II. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Duet 9-0, Country Lad 8-8, Mintspear 8-2, Krasavichik 9-0, Fugle Lady 8-8, South Star 8-2, Lucky Thought 8-13, Hookoo 8-7, Zelia 8-1, Andoversford 8-13, Balira 8-6, Arles 7-12, Lady James 8-11, Lucky Queen 8-6, Peach Melba 7-11, Impecunious 8-10, Sunglare 8-3.

FIRE IN OIL MILL,

LOSS ESTIMATED AT OVER RS. 60,000.

A fire broke out yesterday morning about 3 o'clock in the Argylle Oil Mill, situated on Argyle Road, Mandvi. The Fire Brigade on receiving intimation promptly repaired to the scene and worked four motor steamers for about an hour when the fire was put out. The building in which the mill was located was a ground-floor structure and belonged to Mr. Hyderali Abdul Razaak whilst the agents of the mill are Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Company. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 8,000. The machinery and the materials of the mill were considerably damaged by fire, heat, smoke and water. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 53,000 which is fully covered by insurance.

PREPARATION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

A public meeting will be held at Poona at the Kirlosker theatre on Thursday at 6 p.m. to form the Reception Committee of the second convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation to be held in Poona. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Immediately after the meeting Mrs. Naidu will address the students on "Preparation for citizenship" at the same place. Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT AHMEDNAGAR.

RECRUITING DEPOT INSPECTED.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived on the morning of the 31st August at Ahmednagar and proceeded to inspect the District Recruiting Depot. Besides his personal staff he was accompanied by Mr. Seddon, Commissioner of the Central Division, by Mr. Beyts, Collector of Ahmednagar, and by Colonel C. S. Campbell, Divisional Recruiting Officer. At the Depot he was met by Captain Dewar, Recruiting Officer and by Mr. Sane the District Asst. Recruiting Officer for Ahmednagar.

His Excellency first inspected the regimental recruiting parties now working in the District. These consist largely of local recruits who, after two months with their regiments, are sent back for a month to reassure their families and neighbours. Lord Willingdon commended highly their smart and sturdy appearance after only two months of training. His Excellency then inspected 88 raw recruits who had very recently come in from the villages, and had not yet been enlisted. He also inspected 30 Ahmednagar Mahrattas from the 2nd/117th, who were paraded by Subedar Mahadu Bhonsle and Jemadar Bajirao More. His Excellency warmly congratulated these officers on the appearance of their men after only one month's training. There were also a number of new recruits, chiefly Mahomedans, for the 1st/103rd Mahratta Light Infantry at Arangaon, and of local Mahrattas for the 116th Mahrattas at Poona.

His Excellency was then conducted inside the Depot where several of those who have been active in recruiting were presented to him, such as Khan Saheb Chand Khan of Shevgaon, and Mr. Sawaleram Ramrao Deshpande of Newasa, who may be called the two pioneers of civil recruiting in Ahmednagar; the Jagirdar of Alhanvari who has set aside 300 acres of good land for men of his villages who serve in this war and who has also brought in several recruits of excellent quality: Pensioned Jamedar Kundalik Gaware (17th Bo: Infantry) of Kada village, who has brought in his son, son-in-law, and nephew, to serve in the 2nd/117th Mahrattas. The Collector also presented some of the principal landowners of the Akola Taluka (where the recent murderous riot occurred) and Lord Willingdon very warmly congratulated Mr. Gobind Rao Krishna Rao, the young Jagirdar of Wirgaon, in Akola Taluka, who, in order to reassure and encourage his villagers now offers himself as a private, and the young Mahrattta Patel of Jour village who *enlisted*, with some 90 of his villagers, in the 116th Mahrattas. His Excellency then inspected the Depot Office and was shown the Card-Index system by which enquiring relatives can, in a few minutes, be readily informed of the station to which their son or husband has been sent. He expressed himself as impressed by the care taken to entertain the relatives of recruits and to keep them in touch. Finally, after a photograph had been taken, His Excellency congratulated Mr. Beyts, Captain Dewar, and Mr. Sane, on the soundness of recruiting methods which had gradually but surely brought Ahmednagar District up from the low place it occupied a year ago, as practically a non-military area, to the proud position of providing in July last more fighting men, and those of excellent quality, than any other district in the Presidency.

His Excellency also spoke to a party of villagers from the Akola taluka who had come to the Depot in order to report to their villages on the matter of recruiting as it struck them after personal enquiry and was pleased to find them very satisfied with all the arrangements.

RECRUITING MEETING.

In the afternoon a Recruiting Meeting was held in the Mission Church at 5 p.m. A Guard-of-Honour was provided by the men of the Northumberland Fusiliers which His Excellency inspected on arrival at the Hall. There was a large number of officers present, representatives of the many units garrisoned in Ahmednagar. General Sir E. A. Althem, Quarter-Master-General, General Sir Michael Tighe, and Brigadier-General E. J. M. Wood Commanding the Ahmednagar Brigade were also present. All civilian officers of the district attended as well as many distinguished representatives of Ahmednagar District and a large gathering of patels and others.

His Excellency, after saying how delighted he was to be in Ahmednagar once more, referred to his morning visit to the Recruiting Depot where he had seen a large number of recruits, had talked with some of those most interested and active in recruiting and had been able to examine the system adopted by Mr. Beyts. He said that after having seen the depots of some 10 or more districts in his Presidency he could safely assert that he had nowhere seen a depot organised on such thorough, systematic and efficient lines and he wished most heartily to congratulate Mr. Beyts, the Collector, Mr. Sane, the District Assistant Recruiting Officer, and all their assistants on the excellent work they had done.

He was glad to find that in Nagar a policy of complete freedom from coercion was followed. Trust begets trust and the freedom allowed to recruits had justified itself by results. They were lucky in Nagar to have so many examples of the training and work of the Army close at hand so that recruits could see for themselves how well the Indian was trained and looked after and how thorough a schooling they had before being sent off to fight. He alluded to the splendid fighting spirit of the Mahratta regiments and specially to the undying fame earned by the Poona Division in Mesopotamia. The record of Nagar had been uniformly good and though the recruiting was almost entirely territorial, Nagar had once topped the list for the whole Presidency and he was sure it would do so again.

THE TRAGEDY AT AKOLA.

He then referred to the recent tragic incident at Akola and asserted the determination of Government to bring the perpetrators and the instigators of the brutal murder to justice. He expressed great sympathy with the family of the murdered Mamlatdar. He regretted that the incident had cast an unmerited slur on the work of the district which he again repeated was he was certain characterised by moderation, fairness and freedom.

After alluding to the glorious successes recently won by our Armies in the West, he urged upon his audience not to think that all was over, and that it was no longer necessary to work hard, but to realise that it was to the nations who persevered and fought harder and harder to the very end that victory and all the fruits of victory would come.

HOMILY TO POLITICAL LEADERS.

It was the custom of the country in the past to leave too much to the Sarkar and to evade responsibility. Political leaders were now asking for further independence and more authority. He would urge on them all to show that they were fit for the power and responsibility they demanded by showing that they were ready to take up that highest of all duties, the protection of their own country, of their own people, of their own homes in whatever way, in whatever country the common needs and dangers of the British Empire, of which they were a part, demanded from time to time.

They had lived in India in complete safety and in great prosperity during the greatest of all wars while other nations, who were fighting the same fight for liberty and freedom, had suffered absolute disaster, nameless horrors and incalculable losses at the hands of a brutal enemy. It was their duty then to be thankful for these mercies, to realise how much they owed to the might of the British Empire, to the sufferings of the allied and of their own Indian armies and to the tremendous sacrifices of the allied nations and to come forward with men and money to help in the great fight for liberty and freedom.

His Excellency then distributed sanads from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to those who had worked well in the recruiting campaign.

His Excellency has now visited Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolapur, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon and Nagar and the results of his tours have already become apparent in these districts.

PLAGUE OF MOSQUITOES AT BYCULLA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a sturdy champion of the people, let me request you to take up the cudgels against the Health Department with regard to the swarms or rather plague of mosquitoes that are infesting Byculla, Tardeo, Lamington Road, and adjacent localities and infecting them with the dreaded Malaria.

Your recent exposure of the insanitary state of Kikabhoy Building in Sankli Street is a great public service and you have added one more to your many laurels as a fearless champion of the public.

It is a *ridiculous*, nay a Gilbertian sight, to observe the Malaria *Brigade* under the inspiration of the Special Officer deputed for the purpose trot out every morning in search of an anopheles or a kindred, with their sorry paraphernalia, a large spoon, one or two bottles and a miniature fishing net, when the Municipal storm drains are swarming with the larvae enough to infect the world with Malaria. The reasons advanced for this lamentable state of affairs and the unpardonable neglect of the Health Department in its most elementary duty are that owing to the shortage of rain the drains are unflushed allowing extensive breeding ground for the pest. Another barefaced and impudent argument is that the open main running from Tardeo all along the flats to Worli *will always* be a source of trouble unless closed up with an arched structure, for which they have no funds. What will the rising generation think when they grow up to man's estate with the ravages of Malaria inoculated into them by birth, direct contagion, etc., and realise that the city fathers during their childhood allowed the spread of the scourge because that they *had no funds* to cover up a mile and a quarter of open drain? How paradoxical that uncleanliness in private gullies and houses are to be accounted for, when it is pardonable for the Municipality to have its own house in disorder? What are the sturdy and dutiful members like Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Drs. Master, Sukhia and J. Cursetji doing, to say nothing of the trinity connected with the Kikabhoy Building in Sankli Street? I am sure the members of the Willingdon Club must be bitten to death and it is passing strange that they are quiet unless they believe in the theory of gradual inoculation and future immunity. Why are the Railway lines, in whose estate large hollows and pools exist, not asked to fill them in, when private persons are summarily dealt with for the veriest trifle that is likely to cause Malaria in the remotest degree. Dr. Master—Bencher, a fearless critic with the authority of medical knowledge, has always had the courage to protest against dumping the flats with cutchra and stable litter and against cow dung-cake industry (which the Health Officer pronounces to be innocuous). It is high time that every member of the civic body instead of thinking it to be a mere honour to be one, or forming one of the body presenting addresses of welcome to Royalty and others, thereby securing a preferential place at the Bunder or Station, denounced in no measured language what promises to decimate and ruin Bombay if allowed unchecked. The educated public are now realising the disgraceful manner in which the City's affairs are managed, and the days are not distant when the worthless gilded gentlemen will be relegated to the limb of oblivion and a powerful Corporation consistent with popular aspirations, and requirements—the result of a sensible electorate—guide the destinies of this fair city.—Yours, etc.,

HARRY.

PRESIDENCY ELEVEN,

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

The following were chosen this evening at the meeting held at the Gymkhana Club to represent the Presidency in the forthcoming Quadrangular Matches:—(1) Capt. Laverton, Poona, (Captain); (2) Major Drayson, Poona; (3) Captain L. A. F. Weigall, Poona; (4) Capt. C. J. V. Weigall, Karachi; (5) Mr Garnett, Bombay; (6) Capt. Pank, Ahmednagar (Bangalore?); (7) Corpl. Heath, Bombay; (8) Mr. Tarrant, Poona; (9) Mr. Fawcett, Poona; (10) Capt. (Major?) Cooper, Ahmednagar; (11) Capt. Rait Kerr, Ahmednagar (Poona?).

RAILWAY COLLISION ON E. I. R.

PASSENGER TRAIN DASHES INTO GOODS.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE DONE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

The collision at Karchana on the E. I. Railway was a serious one. It appears the 6 down passenger was running into the Karchana station, while No. 114 down goods was shunting. It was raining hard and the passenger train dashed into the goods almost at right angles. In some inexplicable manner the passenger engine swerved, carrying with it the tender and foremost third class bogey and cut the goods train in two, jumping over the wagons and landing on the platform itself. The engine and the tender of the passenger were completely wrecked and are lying over the wagons. The foremost third class bogey has been smashed into matchwood.

One Indian woman was killed in sitting posture with tons of wreckage over her. It has been found impossible to remove the corpse yet. Several goods wagons have been torn and twisted into shapeless masses and the damage to rolling stock and permanent way is extensive. Driver Woods of the passenger and his fireman have been injured. Three Anglo-Indian men and two Indian women also received more or less serious injuries.

FARCE AT THE EXCELSIOR.

FRAWLEY STAGES "TWIN BEDS."

"Be Careful, Baby" is the name of the farce produced at the Excelsior Theatre last night, if we give it its London title, but "Twin-Beds" is quite a suitable other name, because the whole farce dwells upon the use of twin-beds by a recently married couple. An Italian Opera baritone made his wife a present of twin-beds on the anniversary of their wedding day and the wife of the newly married couple living in an adjoining flat asked for similar sleeping comforts. The Opera singer's wife declared that "a man who has a bed all to himself grows too independent" and the farce certainly proved that. "Twin-Beds" is a bed-room farce and it takes one back to "Baby Mine", but "Twin-Beds" is cleverer and—yes, funnier, which is saying much. It may be that "Twin-Beds" lacks originality, but the old friend is served up differently and one leaves "Twin-Beds" feeling that he has seen something perfectly new.

Two husbands get home in the "Wee sma' hours." They are living with their wives in the same building of flats and each husband becomes attentive to the other's wife which leads to each aggrieved party declaring that fresh apartments must be found. Curiously enough both couples find themselves in the same fresh suite of flats. In the second act there is much hilarity caused through the Italian tenor, after having looked upon the wine when it was very red, going into the wrong bed-room.

A screaming game of hide and seek follows an exceedingly clever piece of work when the interloper, who is intoxicated, undresses. All this time there is sleeping in the room the wife of a young married man who has gone to the club. His twin-bed is occupied by the Italian and the fun which follows, is fast and furious.

The Company on the whole do very well indeed, but Miss Molly Malim has not yet quite caught the idea of American farce and was inclined to drag. True she has a part which should be as heavy as she plays it, but we wished she would speak faster. Miss Molly Malim played the wife of the Italian Opera singer, while Mr. Howard took the part of her husband with a clever impersonation. Miss Florence Chapman as Blanche Hawkins hit off the "baby-doll" wife with commendable exactness. She was full of life and go and scored her biggest success of the season. Mr. Henry Mortimer was the newly married husband, always in trouble and terribly put out through the onerous attention paid his wife by the Opera singer. Miss Valentine Sydney again scored a triumph as a domestic.

One can easily see "Twin-Beds" as becoming the most popular of the farces played by the Frawley Company after another presentation or two, for last night's production was the first occasion "Twin-Beds" was played by the Company.

EAST INDIAN RUBBER TRADE

FIXING OF MINIMUN PRICES AND LICENSING OF EXPORT URGED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 2.

A telegram from Weltevareden, Java, says owing to the increasing difficulties of the East Indian rubber trade the rubber growers here have decided to urge the fixing of minimum prices and licensing of the export of rubber. They also request the Government to support them in collaborating with the rubber interests in the Malay States and Ceylon.

ENEMY RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS BOMBED.

SEVEN HOSTILE AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

An Italian communiqué says our low flying machines bombed accurately the important railway establishments at Franzensfeste. Our airships bombarded the military works at Pola and the station and depots at Prymolano.

We destroyed seven aeroplanes.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 2nd September, 1918:—

Provinces:—

	Rs.
Bengal	13,74,32,400
Bombay	8,94,51,900
United Provinces	2,20,14,000
Madras	2,15,82,400
Punjab	2,06,69,300
Burma	1,22,85,700
Minor Administrations	1,02,91,400
Central Provinces	42,03,600
Bihar and Orissa	30,75,600
Assam	4,24,400
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total.....Rs.	32,94,30,700

Total amount of subscriptions received by the Asst. Genl., Posts and Tedegraphs, through Post Offices in the Bombay Circle, up to 24th August, 1918, inclusive .....Rs. 10,30,575

Subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, received from Districts, including subscriptions through the Post Office and Branch Banks up to 31st August, 1918:—

Karachi, Rs. 79,45,575; Poona, Rs. 11,38,401; Ahmedabad, Rs. 9,95,945; East Khandesh, Rs. 9,21,532; Broach, Rs. 8,23,099; Hyderabad (Sind), Rs. 5,36,151; Dharwar, Rs. 4,95,898; Surat, Rs. 4,82,358; Sukkur, Rs. 4,31,500; Thana, Rs. 4,13,672; Kanara, Rs. 4,04,285; Sholapur, Rs. 3,87,236; Kolaba, Rs. 3,82,800; West Khandesh, Rs. 2,65,371; Kaira, Rs. 2,33,159; Bijapur, Rs. 2,08,281; Rajkot, Rs. 1,81,868; Ahmednagar, Rs. 1,80,323; Belgaum, Rs. 1,78,500; Larkana, Rs. 1,31,955; Cutch, Rs. 1,21,372; Nasik, Rs. 1,05,165; Satara, Rs. 84,370; Ratnagiri, Rs. 68,106; Aden, Rs. 42,500; Mirpurkhas, Rs. 36,532; Sadra, Rs. 35,700; Baroda, Rs. 13,150; and Palanpur, Rs. 2,733.

DR. BATLIWALA'S WAR LOAN LECTURE

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, the Chairman of the F Ward War Loan Committee delivered an interesting lecture at Jehangir Baug, Parel, on Thursday last, before a public audience. Sir Thomas Birkett presiding. The lecturer made a brief survey of the origin and cause of the War and as to how Great Britain was compelled to join it against the Central Powers for the protection of small nations. He also related how the fortunes of War swayed from one direction to the other and the cruel fate of the small powers like Belgium, Servia, Rumania at the hands of Germany and her Allies and how Russia was led to its own disintegration by the intrigues of the crafty Germans. Dr. Batliwala then brought his survey to a close by describing how ultimately the Germans were defeated at the last battle of the Marne and how they are now fleeing before the combined forces of the Allies who have been reinforced by the aid of the United States. The lecturer very vividly described how Great Britain's Navy has saved the world including India and its hearths and homes from the cruel domination of Germany. He then exhorted the audience and the Indian public to supply Great Britain with the sinews of war to bring a speedy and triumphant end of the devastating world-conflict, and added that India should not only out of gratitude but for her self-defence supply England freely with bullets of gold keeping in mind the new danger that has arisen to India by the collapse of Russia, whereby a new gateway to India has been opened for Germany through Persia. He then pointed out the necessity of speedily preparing ourselves to meet this danger which can be averted by a free financial help by the people whom he exhorted to subscribe to the Indian War Loan.

Dr. Batliwala in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman announced further subscriptions to the War Loan amounting to Rs. 2,550 bringing the F Ward Committee's contribution to Rs. 27,750.

WAR LOAN LADIES DAY.

The War Loan "Ladies Day" Committee hope that the citizens of Bombay, especially those in the vicinity of the Fort will hoist flags on the 4th September in honour of "Ladies Day."

JOINT MEETINGS FOR WAR PRAYER.

On Saturday next at 6 p.m. the following meetings will be held, which Christians of all denominations are invited to attend. In English, United Free Church of Scotland Church, Waudby Road. In Marathi, Hume Memorial Church, Byculla. In Gujarati, Methodist Episcopal Church, Grant Road.

WAR LOAN PROCESSION AND INDIANS OF THE I. D. F.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The War Loan procession of Saturday last was rather a disappointing scene, to especially to an educated Indian. The B. V. Rifles, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, Parsi Volunteers in fact all Volunteers were seen parading, but the Bombay University Company I. D. F. (Bombay section) was conspicuous by its absence. The said I. D. F. Volunteers, I have heard, were not called to parade. Will you or any of the readers of your journal let me know why were they excluded from this procession in which even the Boy Scouts took part?

If I mistake not the object of the procession was to give a stimulus to the people particularly the rich to invest in War Bonds. That stimulus was lacking in cordiality as the sons of some whom they had sent in I. D. F. (University Corps) with great zeal, were not included in the procession.—Yours, etc.

Y. VIR.

Bombay, 2nd Sept.

FOR
ACCESSORIES
AND
SPARE PARTS
FOR
ALL THE BEST CARS
apply to the
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Post Box 11 Elph. Circle, Bombay Tel. Add. No. 194. "Chalo."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
30, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diplama Examinations a speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS,
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
13-14, CHURCH GATE STREET
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

PHILLIMORE & CO.,
HIGH CLASS CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, PILMANSTORES, CHOICE WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS.
Market Prices.
Prescriptions dispensed under special supervision.
No. 1, GUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY

FOR
EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS
AND
STATEMENTS OF STATUTORY INCOME
FOR
INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX
PURPOSES CONSULT
IMMEDIATELY
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A. (London), F. Inc. C. A.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
FEES MODERATE.
Telephone No. 2560.
Over 2000 firms already successfully represented.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS of All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
JEWELLERY of Record Low Prices.
M. Nagersheth Sons
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

LEAD PENCILS

	Each. Rs. as. p.	Dozen. Rs. as. p.	Gross. Rs. as. p.
Copying	0 4 6	3 2 0	36 0 0
H.B. Black..	0 0 6	0 5 0	3 8 0
Blue.....	0 3 6	2 6 0	28 0 0
Red	0 3 0	2 2 0	24 0 0

SWADESHI STORES,
HEAD OFFICE: TIMES BUILDINGS
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 3rd September, 1918.

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

During the last four years the British Empire has stood across the path of a giant Autocracy threatening the liberties of the world. It has borne the strain of the unprecedented attack on human liberty unfalteringly and unitedly. No sacrifices in the cause of liberty have been deemed enough and no efforts spared. India, along with the rest of the Empire, has played her part, and, according to the admission of British statesmen, played it nobly. And, during these years of strain and sacrifice, Indians have watched with straining eyes for the fulfilment of their long-cherished vision of sharing the privileges as well as the burdens of membership of a reborn commonwealth, rising from the welter of the conflict. The vision is not a new one. The demand, the realisation of which it embodies, that the Indian people should have the inalienable and natural rights enjoyed by every people, is very old. As the Raja of Mahmudabad said in his presidential address at the Moslem League, the representatives of the people have been crying themselves hoarse over the denial of these rights and the war and the justification of India's participation in it placed the final seal on the national demand which "came with the accumulated force of years of discontent." But the war made one great difference as to the fate of the demand. For, though the demand, in its very nature is, to quote the Raja of Mahmudabad again, "so far from being anything new or at variance with the moral instincts of the British nation or with the trend and teaching of British history" and though it is but "a reaffirmation by the people of India of what British sovereigns in succession, and the British nation, through its most illustrious statesmen, had repeatedly declared to be their aim with regard to the great Democracy—as it had been hitherto called—of India," it cannot be denied that, before the war, the attitude of British statesmen towards it was, in practice, determined by timid hesitation and self-regarding considerations. The war has made it impossible that this attitude of mind should remain unchanged, unless Britain is prepared to stultify herself in the eyes of the world. The question has become insistent, whether she will refuse to apply in the case of India the principles for the vindication of which she, with the help of India, is fighting in Europe. The Congress-League scheme, embodying the old-new demand of India, was an act of self-determination. That act of self-determination has been fully endorsed by the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League. These two authoritative exponents of the national sentiment have appreciated "the earnest attempt" of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to inaugurate a system of responsible government in India and have recognised that some of the proposals, adumbrated in their Report on the Constitutional Reforms, constitute an advance on the present conditions in some directions. But they have emphatically declared that the proposals, as a whole, are "disappointing and unsatisfactory." To render these proposals "a substantial step towards Responsible Government," they have suggested modifications which embody the essential principles of the Congress-League Scheme. It is idle to disguise the fact that the resolutions, passed by the Congress and the League, do not reflect in their entirety the views of the majority of the people of the country, who are yearning for real freedom, nor is it wise to ignore that they go further than what a small minority of people consider expedient in the present state of the country. It is this twofold character of the resolution passed by the Congress which renders it most satisfactory from the truly national point of view. For, a struggling country like India stands in need of nothing so much as unanimity of action and demand. Unity in the ranks of the workers is, above everything else, indispensable and so long as the fight has not ended everything but principle should be sacrificed to it.

The Triumph of the Congress.

The attempts of the Seceders to anticipate events and condemn the Indian National Congress unheard evidently stiffened the attitude of Congressmen all over the country and made them rally round the banner of the premier political body of the country to achieve this unity. Speaker after speaker on Sunday testified the loyalty of the country to the Congress. Sir Dinshah Petit, speaking on the Reform resolution, conveyed to the Congress his feelings of genuine pleasure at being able to stand before it and to associate himself with it. As he put it succinctly, the resolution displaced the fears of the friends of the Congress and shattered the hopes of its enemies. Sir Dinshah had been told again and again by kind friends that the Congress would wreck the Reform Scheme, but, as he confessed himself, his confidence in the wisdom of the Congress was more than justified by the subsequent events. Differences are deplorable, as Sir Dinshah said, at any time, but at this juncture they can never be excused and are unpardonable. Sir Dinshah regretted that the organisers of the Seceders' gathering had collected around them men, some of whom had never taken part in politics but to grind their own axes and who had sneered at the very people round whom they had now gathered. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas testified to the groundlessness of monstrous suggestions of "rough-handling" and said:

> "They were told that there would be rough handling in the Subjects' Committee or that they were falling into a trap laid by their enemies. They had not been rough-handled. He thanked the representatives of the so-called 'extreme' party for giving such a fair hearing to their representatives and the splendid spirit of compromise they had shown."

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq said that whatever their differences and whatever their cleavages, they must be loyal to the Congress. Mr. Abbas Tyabji, coming from a famous family of Congressmen, was still more clear:

> "They had come to the conclusion that they would join the Congress, even though they were in the smallest minority and must make their voice heard and he could say that they had always been treated fairly. He was one of those who refused to break with the Congress, unless he was satisfied that they were not going to have fair terms. Under every democracy matters were ruled by the vote of the majority. They had done away with autocracy and bureaucracy."

Mortified by the unprecedented success of the Congress, the Tapers and Tadpoles of the Seceders have invented a new method of sorry consolation. These worthies say that the Congress has climbed down because they stayed away from it. We are unwilling to disturb them in their delusions and we do not wish to question the exaggerated idea of their self-importance which they fondly entertain. Let such people stew in their own juice.

The Decision of the Congress.

Next to the President, the most prominent figure in the Congress was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He deserves the thanks of the country for his ungrudging and arduous labours to bring matters to a happy and satisfactory close without the sacrifice of any cardinal principal. The Congress, while appreciating the earnest attempt of the authors of the Reform Scheme and recognising that it constitutes a step in advance in certain directions, has righly held that the proposals are "disappointing and unsatisfactory"—a phrase which, it is worth noting, elicited the emphatic approval of the huge audience,—and has suggested the modifications needed therein to make it a "substantial step." In reference to the Government of India, the Congress asks that the system of reserved and unreserved subjects should be introduced in the central Government as in the Provinces and that the reserved subjects should be confined to foreign affairs, excepting colonies and dependencies,—for an obvious reason,—army, navy and Native States, subject to the Declaration of Rights, an item which we owe to the powerful advocacy of Dr. Subramania Iyer and Mr. Vajaya Ragavachariar. The Congress holds that there should be no Council of State, but if there is to be one, it should consist in one-half of elected members. It demands elected Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Council, and urges that the rules of the Council should be made and modified by itself and that there should be a statutory obligation to convene the Council at stated intervals or on the requisition of members. There should be no distinction, the Congress further urges, in the procedure adopted for passing the budget between Provincial Councils and the Indian Legislative Assembly. Coming to the Provinces, the Congress resolutions do away with the executive councillors without portfolios, an excrescence for which there is no excuse. The Congress gives to the ministers the same status and salary as that of executive councillors. The budget is to be under the control of the legislature, subject to the contribution to the Government of India and to the allocation of a fixed sum for reserved subjects. The liability for fresh taxation is to be shared by the Government as a whole. The Congress has declared emphatically that the people are ripe for full Provincial autonomy, but it is prepared to accept diarchy for only six years, limiting reserved subjects only to Law, Police and Justice (prisons excepted). It has asked for a statutory guarantee that full responsible Government will be introduced in the whole of British India within a period of 15 years. Naturally it asks that Parliamentary control should be modified only to the extent that the Government of India and the Provincial Governments come under popular control. It demands once more the abolition of the Council of India and also that the Secretary of State should be assisted by two under-secretaries, one of whom shall be an Indian. The question of franchise and the constitution and composition of Legislative Councils is left by the Congress to be decided by the House of Commons and not by committees. This precaution was quite advisable, in view of the frustration of the Morley-Minto reforms by legislation and rules conceived in a narrow spirit. The momentous and long-expected resolution in the Reforms breathes a statesmanlike and compromising spirit and proves beyond doubt that the Congress is willing to give a fair trial to the Montagu Reforms, subject to the necessary changes. The Congress condemned the Rowlatt Report and insisted upon fiscal autonomy. It placed on record the keen disappointment caused by a close-fisted distribution of commissions and pressed for an immediate grant of 25 p. c. commissions, to be raised subsequently to 50 p.c. We attach to the Declaration of Rights, for the first time clearly laid down in the history of the Congress, equal importance to that accorded to the reforms. Without these elementary rights of freedom of person, speech and press, no reform would be worth having. The demand for equal treatment and for open trial and for freedom to bear arms are quite necessary. In view of the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee and the danger of threatened new repressive laws as a result of its labours, the Declaration of Rights is imperatively needed. We must be on the watch to guard against new encroachments on our rights and liberties.

Mr. Montagu's Duty.

Thus the Congress session came to a close, justifying the trust and confidence reposed in it by the nation. The Moslem League also adopted similar resolutions and we hope the practice of joint deliberations in the Subjects' Committee will be continued. The Congress has plainly stated what it wants and what is necessary to satisfy the requirements of the country. In these deliberations, the nation has nothing to do with the frowns or favours of high dignitaries. The Congress cannot set its sails to order. It must exercise its independent judgment and demand what it feels to be just and necessary in the common interests of the country. We cannot be guided by the conveniences and inconveniences of the bureaucracy. Just as in commercial matters we cannot be guided by the Manchester school, in politics also we cannot be guided by vested interests. We must demand what we think is our due, what we think is our birthright, whether the vested interests are adversely affected or not. Indians cannot smother their aspirations and demand just what the rulers are pleased to give. The nation has not failed the Congress and the Congress has not failed the nation. As Mr. Abbas Tyabjee said, its proposals are the crystalisation of the national ideas of self-government. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Montagu will have the statesmanlike wisdom to recognise that it is essential to accept the modifications demanded. Only thus can Indian aspirations be met sufficiently to enable them to feel that the promise contained in the announcement of August 20, 1917, that "substantial steps" should be immediately taken—in the Government of India as well as in the Provinces—is meant to be fulfilled. A failure to satisfy the country to that extent spells disaster.

Notes of the Day.

A Soft Reproach.

The "Madras Mail" views the presidential address of Mr. Hasan Imam with grave displeasure. It has discovered several crimes in the speaker. There is, firstly, the crime of omission, for "we find no recognition of the magnificent work done by Britain in India." The magnificence of the work done by Britain in India was best evidenced by the fact the leaders of the country assembled to demand that the pledges of Britain should be fulfilled and not shirked. The Indian National Congress is the greatest proof and tribute we have of British Rule in India. The reactionaries, whom the "Madras Mail" represents, will do well to reflect a little on "the magnificent advantages enjoyed by the British in India." It is that recognition which is overdue; for, as we once observed in these columns, we have had enough of the spectacle of Indians wallowing in gratitude and we want more of the recognition of their own rights.

A Precarious Alliance.

If any ill-luck overtakes the "Moderate" Conference, it will not be for lack of excellent encouragement. On the eve of the Round Table discussion, which was proposed, "The Englishman" appealed to Mr. Banerjea "to act up to that play upon his name which an English journalist declared, was an estimate of his character—'Surrender Not'." It was a very exciting appeal and Mr. Banerjea surrendered not. The same patron of Mr. Banerjea, however, in commenting on Mr. Hasan Imam's presidential address, has issued a warning. "The Moderates have decided upon their own conference and the extent to which they have lost prestige or gained it by a separation from the Extremists, will only be decided when their own resolutions are made public." There is no promise of unconditional patronage, for further appreciation of Mr. Banerjea depends on subsequent conduct. It may be that, before long, the friends of Mr. Banerjea, whom he now reviles, will be put to the task of defending him against the attacks of the very people who now eulogise him. It is a precarious alliance he has entered.

Constitutional Devolution.

"India", received by the last mail, prints the text of a resolution on "Constitutional Devolution", adopted at the Labour Party Conference, held in London on June 26:

> That the Conference regards as extremely grave the proved incapacity of the War Cabinet and the House of Commons to get through even the most urgently needed work; it considers that some early devolution from Westminster of both legislation and administration is imperatively called for; it suggests that, along with the grant of Home Rule to Ireland, there should be constituted separate statutory legislative assemblies for Scotland, Wales, and even England with autonomous administration in matters of local concern; and that the Parliament at Westminster should be retained in the form of a Federal Assembly for the United Kingdom, controlling the Ministers responsible for the Departments of the Federal Government, who would form also, together with Ministers representing the Dominions and India whenever these can be brought in, the Cabinet for Commonwealth affairs for the Britannic Commonwealth as a whole.

Not a word was cabled about this Conference or about the resolutions passed by it by the faithful Reuter. The latter has found the leisure to transmit anything that the anti-Indian Imperialists may say or write. But anything connected with progressive movements such as the Labour Party's is taboo and the Indian public may not be enlightened in regard to it. Is this a "British" way of doing things?

Awakening in Germany.

That the steady Allied successes on the Western front are having their inevitable reaction of feelings in the masses in Germany—long fed on assurances of brilliant military victories that have not and do not come,—is becoming increasingly evident. A striking revelation of the prevailing mood of the German people is afforded by the fact that the German military authorities should have deemed it necessary to issue a warning to the people against "ridiculous rumours", such as "wholesale mutinies, the betrayal of submarines, and the suicide of Hindenburg", which, it says, are being spread in Germany.

Other Portents.

It is instructive to note, by the way, that along with this warning come reports of two German regiments from Russia refusing to proceed to the Western front, of the mutiny of seven hundred Guards at Munich, and of the assertion by Bavaria and Saxony of their right to appoint their own diplomatic representatives at Sofia and elsewhere. These are significant portents, which are brought into relief by Count Hertling's gloomy description of Germany's food difficulties and clothing and her other manifold deprivations and by his admission that Germany was endangering herself by the intensification of her internal antagonism. The outlook, according to the German Chancellor, is grave, but his lie that the Allies are animated with a hatred against Germany, bordering on insanity, is childish. The quarrel of the Allies is not with Germany and her people, but with their military taskmasters, who are a danger to the whole world.

Assassins Amok.

The Regicide Government of Russia has added another name to the toll of its victims. The Tsarevitch has been murdered, presumably with a view to destroy the last chance of a monarchical restoration. The late Tsarevitch, who was heir-apparent of the throne of the Tsar, was a sickly boy, who for no fault of his own became a source of danger to the Bolshevik republic. Assassins in Russia seem to be a vigorous party, for Lenin, who was reported to be a refugee in Finland, has been attacked and twice hit, and M. Unitski, the Commissary of Foreign Affairs, has been assassinated. The peril of murder is surrounding the leaders of Bolshevism and with a population maddened by famine and anarchy, it is difficult to imagine that the gang in power will be left in security. It is somebody's turn next.

America's Determination.

Millions of men have poured from America into France during the last few months and they have contributed not a little in turning the table against the enemy. America, however, is determined not to spare any one whom she can send to the battlefield of Europe. Her determination has found a fresh embodiment in the new Man-power Bill just passed by the Congress, extending the draft age limits from eighteen to forty-five. And it could find no nobler expression in words than is contained in the proclamation issued by President Wilson solemnly purposing the decisive victory of American arms and deliberately devoting the larger part of the military man-power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose. "It is the call of duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride, and with the consciousness that, in doing so, he plays a part in the vindication of the great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service." President Wilson's summons is meant for Americans, but the call is to all who love freedom.

A Lesson of the War.

The American Senate, Reuter informed us yesterday, has passed a Bill favouring the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks after June 30th, 1919. Prohibition legislation is not new to the United States, in many parts of which local option has been for many years a living force and has secured the abolition of the drink traffic. But this is the first time that such comprehensive legislation has been passed by the Senate. This, no doubt, reflects the mood of a people to whom the exigencies of the war have revealed the magnitude of the evil of drink, which saps national strength and efficiency in every way. The same lesson that the drink evil, as the Premier emphasised early in the war, is the greater of the two enemies which the Allies have to fight, has been brought home to other Allied countries who have all moved, in a more or less complete manner, towards prohibition. In India alone a paternal government refuses to profit by the lesson.

Official and Personal.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Burma declined to interfere with the sentence of three months' simple imprisonment passed by the Chief Judge of the Chief Court on appeal of Mr. A. F. Mathol.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, Captain C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C., and Captain G. A. Laverton, A. D. C., returned from our on Sunday morning.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor, resumed charged of his office yesterday before noon.

At the earnest request of some of the citizens of Poona Messrs. B. Chakerbatty, C. R. Das, B. K. Laheri, I. B. Sen, Motilal Ghose, Bepin Chandra Pal and Krishnaswamy Sarma left for Poona and will be the guests of Mr. Tilak. They will come back to Bombay on Thursday morning and will leave the same noon for Calcutta via Nagpur.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

MADRID.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed the Cabinet of the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer Atazmendi, bound for Spain with coal.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN FLANDERS.

BATTLE ROUND PERONNE.

AMERICANS TAKE VOORMEZEELE.

THE "MOUNTS DAY."

Saturday was the "Mounts Day." The British re-occupied the Mount Kemmel and captured Mount St. Quentin, thus encircling Peronne. The French strengthened themselves on the Mount St. Simeon and established themselves firmly on Hill 132.

According to the latest reports the battle is continuing desperately, especially between the Scarpe and Bapaume and between Noyon and Soissons.

The British line now runs through the following places, which are all in British possession:—Zillebeke, Voormezeele, Vierstraat, Likienhoek, La Creche, Doulieu to the western edge of Lagorgue—a suburb of Estaires—Bourg-del-Ville, La-Courture to the north of Festubert.

Fierce fighting took place, especially in the region of Noyon and Coucy, where Generals Humbert and Mangin widened their bridgeheads on the Canal du Nord and the Ailette, also north and east of Soissons.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 2.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement says, that the battle is continuing desperately, especially between the Scarpe and Bapaume and between Noyon and Soissons. "It is no longer a question of rearguard actions on the part of the enemy to delay our advance. A great battle is being fought with large quantities of artillery and effectives which are being unceasingly renewed."

FIGHTING NEAR NESLE.

FRENCH CROSS THE CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 11-35 p.m., Sept. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says General Debeney has crossed the canal near Quiquery and is advancing towards Hill 77 dominating Nesle, which is barring our advance in this region. Our advanced posts are within a mile of Bouchy-le-Chateau.

VICTORIOUS BRITISH ADVANCE.

BITTER FIGHTING ROUND BULLECOURT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., Sept. 2.

Reuter's special correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring yesterday evening, says: Yesterday saw fighting on the British armies' front from the north of Voormezeele to the south of Peronne. On both the flanks our troops advanced victoriously. In the centre they bitterly contested the vast network of defences guarding the Drocourt line.

BATTLE ROUND BULLECOURT.

The battle round Bullecourt, although resulting in very slight territorial changes, has been particularly bitter. Early yesterday morning our attack here was resumed. A formidable redoubt which had been previously taken and lost was recaptured and the Londoners advancing on a front of 2,500 yards aided by tanks once more brilliantly emphasised the long accepted truth that as a soldier the Cockney is second to none in the world.

The Germans clearly anticipated an attack, for at dawn they opened a very heavy barrage of considerable depth. On the right another British division was fighting its way valliantly through the honeycombed defences. Long after the assaulting waves had gained the objectives 'mopping up' parties would unearth machinegun burrows containing many dismounted troopers belonging to the Fifteenth Dragoons, which were hurriedly thrown in to replace the infantry. This is an indication of the serious shortage of German reserves.

AUSTRALIAN SUCCESS AROUND PERONNE.

The story of the Australian success around Peronne is a splendid one. Between August 29th and 31st the Australian troops covered 7½ miles on a front of three. Frontal crossing of the river was abandoned owing to the strength of the enemy and marshy ground.

The Germans fully expected an attack upon Peronne from the river and all dispositions were made with a view to frontal resistance. A cleverly executed turning movement completely surprised the Germans and threw them into such confusion that at one point 300 attackers took 650 prisoners.

OUR AMAZINGLY SMALL CASUALTIES.

Our casualties were amazingly small, working out at one-tenth of the number of prisoners taken. The policy of these incomparable fighters is to let the Boche dig trenches and give him every opportunity for so doing, then to go and take them in order to secure cover for themselves.

The German officers captured at Mont St. Quentin were very sulky. They complained of want of Australians' sportsmanship in creeping around the flanks.

GERMAN RETREAT IN FLANDERS.

The troops in the northern sectors are progressing rapidly. The situation in Flanders is absolutely kaleidoscopic. The retrogressive movement of the Germans was continued on Sunday. They were closely followed by harrassing aeroplanes and infantry.

Home letters found on prisoners speak of increasing war weariness. Drafts are composed of former prisoners of war in Russia and they complain bitterly of transfer to the western front, regretting having left Russia.

AMERICANS CAPTURE VOORMEZEELE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., Sept. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: The American infantry is now operating in conjunction with the British in Flanders. The Americans carried Voormezeele and several strong positions between there and Ypres.

ALL-ROUND BRITISH PROGRESS.

REPEATED ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-20 p.m., Sept. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 2.

A British communiqué says the enemy last evening repeatedly counter-attacked our positions at Mont St. Quentin but was repulsed on each occasion after severe fighting leaving prisoners in our hands. We made progress towards Le Transloy and cleared out the enemy during night from Longatte and Ecoust-St. Mein taking a hundred prisoners. We took fifty prisoners northward of the Arras-Cambrai road in a successful minor operation eastward of Haucourt.

In the Lys sector our advance continues. We have crossed the Lawe river and are nearing the Labassee-Estaires road.

SEVERAL MOUNTS CAPTURED

FURTHER ANGLO-FRENCH PROGRESS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 1.

Yesterday was the "mounts" day. The British re-occupied Mount Kemmel on the Franco-Belgian frontier and captured the Mount St. Quentin, thus encircling Peronne.

The French strengthened their new positions north of Noyon and on the top of Mount St. Simeon and owing to the capture of Crouy, established themselves strongly on the top of Hill 132.

Fierce fighting took place, especially in the region of Noyon and Coucy, where General Humbert and Mangin widened their Bridgeheads on the Canal du Nord and the Ailette, also north and east of Soissons, where the Germans are endeavouring to prevent the access of the French and Americans to the plateaux. The whole German divisions, which were brought back to the line, were decimated and powerless to check the Allies.

CAPTURE OF JUVIGNY ADMITTED BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

A wireless German communiqué admits that the enemy captured Juvigny.

NEW BRITISH LINE.

ENEMY MAN-POWER SITUATION NOT GOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 2.

Reuter learns that the British line to-day runs through the following places, which are all in our possession:—Zillebeke, Voormezeele, Vierstraat, Likienhoek, La Creche, Doulieu to the western edge of Lagorgue—a suburb of Estaires—Bourg-del-Ville, La-Courture to the north of Festubert.

Fires can be seen east of this line and in Armentieres. Hence it is confidently anticipated that there will be further withdrawals. There is a similar possibility that Lens will be evacuated. South of Scarpe the line runs from the outskirts of Hamblain to Etrepigny thence to Hendecourt, Bullecourt, Ecoust-St. Mein, Vaulx-Vraucourt, Fremicourt, Beaulencourt, the outskirts of Le Transloy, Morval and the Combles station thence by Bouchavesnes to Peronne, Mont St. Quentin thence following the Somme southwards.

CAMPAGNE CAPTURED.

The French First Army has captured Roye-le-Petit. North of Noyon the French have captured Campagne and reached the southern edge of Genvry. Generall Mangin has reached the western edges of Crecy-le-Mont and Terny, Leury and Crouy.

Well over 2,000 prisoners have been taken during the past twenty-four hours. The enemy has now 196 divisions on the western front. He has been compelled to break up eight to form drafts which the enemy is endeavouring to make up with at least two Austrian divisions, probably more, and a large amount of Austrian artillery. During the present battle, north and south, the enemy has also made several changes in the High Command. His man power situation is not good at present.

ENEMY SUFFERS TERRIBLE LOSSES.

REDUCES BATTALION STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, says:—Captured documents show that the German high command, on July 1st, owing to casualties in the March and May offensives, reduced their battalion strength to 880 but, before the end of July, General Ludendorff wanted a further reduction to 650 or as an alternative to make a battalion consist of three instead of four companies. All prisoners speak with evident sincerity of the terrible losses to their units especially in the recent battles.

FURTHER PROGRESS ACROSS THE SOMME.

ROY-LE-PETIT AND LEURY CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 3-55 p.m., Sept. 1.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 2.

A French communiqué says the operations continued during the night when our infantry detachments crossed the Somme canal east of Epinancourt. Further south, we captured Rouy-le-Petit and took 250 prisoners.

STRUGGLE FOR JUVIGNY PLATEAU.

ENEMY DIVISIONS HURRIED UP FROM METZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., Sept. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters wiring last night says: The enemy's measures to hold Juvigny plateau prove how seriously he must regard its loss. Three divisions were hurried up to reinforce the Germans, one of which started from Metz at dawn on August 21st and marched the whole hundred and forty miles from Metz without a break. A distance covered in this manner by a division is most significant.

Yesterday only six officers were taken prisoners to 555 other ranks. Officers appear to be rare in these divisions and prisoners do not express high opinion of their value. The Juvigny plateau is now ours for all tacticall purposes.

CRECY AU-MONT CAPTURED

ENEMY CONVOYS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2, 2-15 a.m.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 2.

Last night's French communique says: There was artillery activity in the region of the Somme and Canal-du Nord. We gained a footing in the woods, west of Bouchy-le-Chateau, and captured Crecy-au-Mont

Daylight bombers, flying at a low attitude, dropped twenty-three tons of bombs on enemy concentrations and convoys. Aviators used several tons of thousands of cartridges against the Germans.

RAMSAY MACDONALD MOBBED.

PACIFIST MEETING WRECKED.

RIOTOUS SCENES IN PLUMSTEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

Riotous scenes were witnessed in Plumstead yesterday, accompanied by the wrecking of a pacifist meeting. Sticks and stones were freely used, and there were numerous casualties.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald received a cut on the ear.

LENIN SHOT DEAD.

BY GIRL SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY.

GEN BRUSSILOFF IMPRISONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 2.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Moscow says that Lenin was leaving a meeting of labourers which he had been addressing on the evening of August 30th when he was stopped by two women who discussed with him the recent decrees regarding the importation of foodstuffs into Moscow. During the interview a young girl belonging to the intellectual class fired three shots wounding Lenin in the shoulder and lungs. She was arrested. It is reported that her examination established that she is a social revolutionary. Lenin's condition is serious. Another account states that the two women belonging to the social revolutionaries fired three times at Lenin.

General Brussiloff has arrived in Moscow and has been imprisoned in Kremlin on the charge of counter-revolutionary intrigues.

LENIN SUCCUMBS TO HIS WOUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 2.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Petrograd announces that Lenin has succumbed to his wounds.

RUSSIAN SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES.

5,000 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 2.

AMSTERDAM.—A Moscow tellegram via Berlin states that 5,000 Social Revolutionaries have been sentenced to death.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

CAPT. PERSIUS' EXPECTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

AMSTERDAM.—Captain Persius writes in the "Berliner Tageblatt" pessimistically regarding the future of the German colonies. He thinks that there is no hope that Kiachan will ever be restored to Germany and Anzac opposition will prevent the return of Germany's possessions in the South Seas and New Guinea. Capt. Persius says the only hope seems to be that Britain may consent on the conclusion of peace to restore the German possessions in Africa, especially the German East Africa and that the Anglo-German Agreement of 1913 may eventually be signed.

"FINANCIAL RUIN OF FRANCE."

GERMANY'S BOAST SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 1.

The Germans have boasted at times that they would ruin France completely by means of war. A few of the following figures may be of interest. From 1,058 millions in 1873 the income on stocks held by the French increased to 3,401 millions in 1913. Foreign stocks are included in the last figure for 627 millions These figures show that independent of other riches France has a considerable reserve, allowing her, in spite of the German hopes, to be fully confident of the country's financial future.

AIR-RAIDS ON RHINELAND.

PEOPLE MUCH DISCONCERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 2.

GENEVA.—A meeting of the representatives of eleven Rhine towns at Saarbrucken, appealed to the Government to reach an agreement with the Allies to cease air raids. Meanwhile, insurance rates in Rhineland are soaring.

EXPLOITS OF ANGLO-ITALIAN SEA PLANES.

POLA ARSENAL BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 2.

ROME.—During the week Anglo-Italian seaplanes bombed the arsenal of Pola, dropping two and a half tons of explosives. Important fires were observed and the submarine and naphtha depots were damaged. San-Giovanni-di-Medua and Ragozina were twice bombed. Great damage was done to railway station and line and bridge. Durazzo has been attacked daily by large squadrons. Two steamers were directly hit one of which was set on fire. Others were damaged as were also quays. All raids have been made in daylight. Only one machine is missing.

OUR DUTY TO ANIMAL WORLD.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTIES.

PLEA FOR A HUMANE IDEAL.

The third Humanitarian Conference opened its sessions at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, yesterday, Mrs. Annie Besant presiding. There was a large attendance, and Mrs. Besant, the President of the Conference, was loudly cheered on her arrival.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who on rising to address the assembly was received with loud applause, welcomed those present on behalf of the Reception Committee of the Humanitarian Conference. Mr. Horniman said it was his high privilege and very pleasing duty to welcome them to the holding of the Conference in Bombay. And in doing so he felt he must, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, offer them the apology of the Committee for the double postponement that had taken place and which he was afraid, must have caused considerable inconvenience to many of them. But they all knew the reasons for their having been obliged to postpone the holding of the Conference. As they knew, Mrs. Besant and others were engaged in the important deliberations of the Indian National Congress, which took a longer time than anybody had expected, and he (the speaker) therefore took the liberty of sanctioning these postponements of the proceedings of the Humanitarian Conference. He was sure he would be expressing their feelings when he said that they were all grateful to Mrs. Besant (loud applause) for having come there that day after her great labours at the Congress and he knew how great they were.

HISTORY OF THE CONFERENCE.

Continuing, Mr. Horniman said this Conference had been, as they knew, assembled under the title of the Humanitarian Conference, and this was the third Conference that had been so held. They would perhaps bear with him for a few minutes if he briefly stated the history of the Conference, and how it came into being. There had been in existence in Bombay for a number of years an organisation known as the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, founded by his friend, Mr. Labhshunker Luxmidas, and managed by Mr. Lallubhai Javeri, with the assistance of Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati. It had, for a number of years past, been doing most useful work (applause), not merely in the prevention of cruelty to animals, but in the propagation of humane ideas in the treatment of animals and in the attitude of mankind towards them. (Cheering.) When the National Congress met in Bombay three years ago, a meeting under the auspices of the Fund was held in Bombay. A suggestion was then made that it would be a right and proper thing—when they were holding conferences on all sorts of subjects for the benefit of human kind—to hold a conference for the benefit of the lower creation who depended upon them for their comfort and the alleviation of their lot. From that idea, the holding of this Conference was the result. When they knew that a special sessions of the Congress was to be held in Bombay this month, they thought it would be a nice idea if they held their Humanitarian Conference at the same time.

SCOPE OF THE CONFERENCE.

This Conference would go somewhat, he might say, very considerably beyond, the scope of what he had described in regard to the treatment of the lower creation and would extend to many other branches of humanitarian work. They would be asked to consider many questions which came under the heading of humanitarianism of that character. But the resolutions would in the first instance be in regard to the treatment of animals and would deal comprehensively with every branch of the question of the duty of mankind towards those lower creatures, who were placed in this world, depended upon men for their comfort and the duty lay with mankind to consider their feelings as much as they considered their own. (Loud applause.) There were many directions in which, as they knew, the utilisation of the animal world for the benefit of mankind was done—not only for mere utility, but for the pleasures of mankind. There was the question of the cruelties inflicted on animals in the name of religion, in the name of sport, in the name of fashion, and, as alleged, in the cause of science, and for the provision of food for the human race. He knew that some of the branches of humanitarian work might be of a controversial character and that all might not hold exactly the same views on all matters, but they were united in humane intentions.

UNBELIEVERS INCLUDED.

He himself had been taken to task by some people outside this Conference, and the Reception Committee had been criticised, because they had invited to this Conference persons who were perhaps not absolutely in agreement with them on all questions, especially in regard to the question of vegetarianism. He did not want to go too closely into a delicate matter. But he would say that his answer to those criticisms, was this, that the church door of the true Catholic was always open to unbelievers: and similarly the Reception Committee of the Humanitarian Conference believed that the opening of the door of the Conference to those who did not subscribe to all their views, but who were actuated by humane motives, would lead to such ultimately coming over to all the views held by the majority. He drew their attention to the various reports of the work of the Humanitarian League and asked them to pay their attention to the great achievements of that organisation—achievements which were greater than he had known of any other such organisation—that had been effected by their methods of the propagation of humane ideas and the education of the public mind in humanitarianism. It was along these educative lines that the greatest hope lay of achieving the purpose they had in view. (Applause.)

SETTLEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

There was another matter to which he would refer; and he did so, not because he considered this a proper place for political discussion or not because he wanted to introduce political discussion here, but because he thought what he was going to say had some bearing on the cause for which they had met there. All over the country they were considering an advance towards self-government in this country which had been proposed by Government. He wanted to point out that so long as the people of the country could not give their consent to measures which were very necessary for the propagation of humanitarianism among the people, it was difficult to deal with the very large number of questions covering the problems they were going to discuss here. As a result of the reforms—whatever they might be that they were going to get,—they would admit the people to a larger voice in the Government,—he looked forward to finding, as a result, that many pressing questions of this kind which the Government could not deal with at present, would be settled in a satisfactory way. (Applause.) He concluded by once again bidding those present a cordial welcome to the Conference. (Loud cheering.)

PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer then proposed that Mrs. Besant be requested to take the chair. He said that not the least notable achievement in the long and strenuous career, extending over half a century, of Mrs. Besant was her work among the poor of this country and of England. (Loud cheering.) He was glad to see that in addition to the immediate work indicated in the resolutions, they were to embrace in their scope the education of the conscience of the people so that cruelty to animals might be eradicated. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Upasani seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant, on rising to address the assembly, received an ovation. She said owing to the pressure of work in the Congress, she feared that she might not be able to attend the Conference on the 31st August and she had, therefore, to ask Mr. Jinarajadasa to take the presidential chair. The address which he would read, was the joint work of them both, but she would like to say a few words with regard to the great movement, in respect to that which they were trying to do for their younger brethren and sisters in the animal kingdom. There were two points which were of some importance. The first of them was that if they looked at nature they would find that on the whole it was very happy and joyous. As a matter of fact lower animals, not possessing the mind that looked before and after, lead a very happy life and when suddenly killed had a very brief experience of pain. The song of the birds, the gambols of the animals, the prodidity of those that were the life of the forests—these were really full of joy, and as a writer had beautifully said nature did not utter a cry, but a song. That was literally true. When men came into contact with the lower animals, the former introduced the new element of fear and of pain and when they had taken the animals for their own use, and if the use was educative, it would quicken the education of the animals, and then the mutual contact would be a pleasant, instead of being a curse to the lower creation. The horse could do anything for man if they would treat it kindly and well. She had been a lover of the horse and a rider ever since she was a girl, and they could guide their horse far better by a gentle touch than by the whip or the spur. If they struck him if he shied, then they made him a confirmed shier, because the animal joined together the object that frightened him and the blow. If they, instead of whipping him, coaxed and treated him gently, he would have no fear in the future. She had a very spirited and young mare, and she was said to be very fiery and shy. But after a few days she could check the mare by a single gentle word. One day she was passing through a railway gate of which one side was open, and when she had gone half way she found a train coming, and the mare stopped in the very midst of it. They both would have been crushed, but the gentlest touch and a loving word made her jump forward and they were saved. If they would only treat the horse as a younger brother he would do everything for them. If they educated him he would become more intelligent. That was the main duty to animals. When they talked about

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR DUTY TO ANIMAL WORLD.

(Continued from page 7.)

the rights and duties, rights belonged to the helpless and duties to those in whose hand power lay. The poor and the miserable were, those whose rights had to be emphasised, and the duties lay with them, who were educated and who had got all the faculties of the educated. They must remember the rights of the child and the duties of the parents and the teacher. They must not tyrranise simply because they were strong. With some the habit of eating meat was a matter of course, although they found them take the tenderest care for the animals. So also regarding putting to death injured animals. A Hindu might say that they had no right to kill an injured creature, and that they must nurse it; they did not kill their child if it got injured, but the Westerner said that if an animal was much injured it had better be killed. She asked them not to think that all men were cruel because their customs were different. A man might be a thoroughly good man and a humane man, while his views might differ from theirs. While she was an anti-fish eater, anti-meat eater and anti-everything that inflicted pain, her knowledge of the two civilisations made her understand the two things better than some people could. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jinarajadas then delivered the presidential address, which was as follows:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. C. Jinarajadas then delivered the following presidential address:—

It is my happy privilege to be chosen at the eleventh hour to preside over this Conference, in the place of my revered Teacher, Mrs. Annie Besant. None can so well represent humanitarian ideals as she can, for she is the greatest server of humanity whom it is my privilege to know. She has thrown on to my shoulders the mantle of the presidentship of this Conference, and I shall try to fulfil her expectations and yours. I am glad to have the opportunity of addressing you, for during many years I have tried to serve my fellowmen, and as I speak to you my ideals of service will speak to me and strengthen, me as you listen and give me your sympathy and understanding.

THE HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENT.

The 19th and 20th centuries will stand out in civilisation as the moral and spiritual Kurukshetra where was fought out by humanity as a whole that fight which each soul must wage within himself for Truth and Righteousness. The deep intuitive consciousness of humanity has resolved that certain evils must no longer be condoned or tolerated, and so in all countries of the world there has begun a movement towards the realisation of our deep and abiding humanity. This "humanitarian" movement as it is called upholds certain ideals of compassion, purity and justice; in each country the expression of the ideal is in societies to redress wrongs and to remove evils. Among the millions in the world, truly only a few thousands are as yet awake to this new phase of humanity; the many still follow old and evil traditions and turn a deaf ear to the message of the future which the few proclaim. But the few are the "children of light," and the consecrated priests of the new humanity, and though their battle is against fearful odds, yet victory in the end is theirs.

ANIMAL SACRIFICES.

Our fight in India is against old evils and new. And of these, one of the greatest of evils we have to put down is the slaughter of animals as offerings to God. Sacrifice of animals in worship is one of the characteristics of primitive religion everywhere, when men know of God as only Fear and not as Love. For thousands of years animal sacrifices have been offered in India, though every great religious reformer has denounced them. The Lord Gautama Buddha, and the Lord Mahavira firmly set their faces against this evil. Yet it persists to-day. Why? In the first place, we are 300 millions in India, and while a large part of our civilisation is Aryan, there are other parts which are non-Aryan which we adopted when our ancestors came from beyond the Himalayas and conquered India. The vast majority of our people are only partly Aryan, and what has been the custom of thousands of years cannot be changed except gradually. Then, the second obstacle arises from the fact that certain of these non-Aryan types of worship were long ago incorporated into Hinduism as the Aryans and non-Aryans mingled into one community, and so the pure religion of the Devas became contaminated; and once when for political and social reasons this custom of animal sacrifice was incorporated into Hinduism, attempts naturally were made to excuse it and explain it, and even to praise it. The vast mass of Hindus tolerate animal sacrifice because they know that there is no complete and authoritative teaching in the Shastras against it. Great praise is therefore due to those few of the present leaders of Hindu Orthodoxy like the heads of Mathams who have denounced the custom and instructed their followers to abstain from it. It is much to be desired that the injunctions, though few in number, in various of the sacred books against animal sacrifice, should be made better known; they might well be taught in the schools as a part of the children's religious instruction.

How shall we humanitarians succeed when such great humanitarians as the Lord Buddha and the Lord Mahavira failed? Because there are forces to-day in our favour which did not exist in India twenty-five centuries ago. First we shall slowly grow in number and shall be preaching our gospel of harmlessness in every town and in every village throughout India. Then education is slowly spreading, and men and women will thereby come into touch with the new ideas of reform and humanity. Not the least of the forces in our favour is the growing sense of a National destiny. In the building of nations, it is the sequence of history that the social problem of a people is solved after, and not before, the national problem is solved; the realisation of nationhood brings to birth new forces which powerfully aid all social reform. It is of the happiest augury that in Bombay while the people's representatives are meeting in a Special Congress to plan the foundations of the Nation's habitation, there should meet at the same time a Humanitarian Conference to dream and work for the spirit which shall pervade that habitation. The body is nothing without the soul, and the soul can do little to help without the body; together they become an instrument in the hand of God.

FLESH-EATING AND VEGETARIANISM

Closely allied to the killing of animals in worship is their slaughter for food. Once again we have a deep-rooted custom of ages, one which unfortunately panders to the coarser senses of men and so gains their support in its favour. But here too time and tide are in our favour. In Western lands before the War, vegetarianism was steadily winning adherents; since the War vegetarianism has almost been forced upon the combatant nations. When times are normal again, no doubt the millions who have been forced into vegetarianism because of the lack of meat or fish will revert to a flesh diet again; but among them there will be thousands who, because they were healthier as vegetarians, and because a vegetarian diet avoids cruelty, is more befitting a human, and is more cleanly, will never go back to a flesh diet again.

There is not a single argument against vegetarianism which will for a moment stand the light of facts. Is it necessary for strength and vigour? Look then at the vegetarians who hold "records" in running, bicycling, in all kinds of athletics in western countries. Look at our own coolies hauling heavy loads, living on rice and salt and chillies. Is it necessary to eat meat in cold climates to keep warm and to resist the cold? But there are thousands of vegetarians in the cold countries of the West full of vigour. I myself have lived in England a dozen years as a vegetarian; in the city of Chicago, with its piercing cold I have lived many winters none the worse for my vegetarian diet; I have stood a temperature in Canada of fifty-four degrees of frost (twenty-two degrees below zero) and a blizzard, and was no worse affected than any flesh-eating Canadian.

On the other hand, the advantages of vegetarianism are so many in number, for the individual and the nation, that all who care to think and give up their prejudices in favour of facts cannot but be vegetarians. I am glad to think that twenty-two years ago, when I was a student at Cambridge, at one of the College debating societies I spoke on vegetarianism, emphasizing specially one argument, that if England were vegetarian, more food could be grown in England itself and she would not be at the mercy of any foreign navy which might prevent ships bringing foodstuffs from outside. German submarines succeeded partly in doing that, with one good result at least for England, that thousands of acres once reserved for pasture for cattle meant for the slaughter-house are now fields of waving corn.

SPORT.

Our treatment of animals is perhaps the index of our civilisation, and so as civilisation advances we become more humane towards them. But from this standpoint, barbarism is still rampant when we see the various brutalities inflicted upon animals. To call cruelty "sport" does not minimise the cruelty, and there is still so much "sport" in the world. On the whole, the world does revolt from the bull-fights of Spain; but not yet sufficiently from fox-hunting, deer-hunting, pig-sticking, and the shooting of birds. Of course the best of humanity has always refrained from these cruelties; but the mass of us, even if we refrain, are apathetic, and it is for us all to rouse our consciences and feel and think and speak and act till we build a public conscience which will no longer tolerate any form of torture or cruelty under the name of sport.

TORTURE OF ANIMALS AND VIVISECTION.

But there are so many other cruelties for which we are responsible. Go to any market and you will see for yourselves. Fowls packed to suffocation in baskets and birds in tiny cages will quickly show you how brutal men can be consciously or unconsciously. Equally full of suffering for cattle, specially milch cattle, are the conditions of the pens in large cities like Bombay and Calcutta. We have no cattle-ships bringing cattle to India or we should have here too a repetition of all the horrors which the cattle-trade brings in its train. A more refined form of cruelty is that done in the name of science in vivisection. Even if some facts have been learnt for medicine through the torture of animals, it is a question if through vivisection humanity has not been morally handicapped by the blunting of its finer feelings. It is said in our traditions that "the tears of the poor undermine the thrones of kings." the suffering of the animals tortured in the name of humanity calls for an atonement, and perhaps the great diffusion of suffering through many a new disease may be the reaping of the Karma sown as Medicine has gone ruthlessly in its march forward.

We will not go to the causes, and prefer the easier ways of patching up and tinkering, with the result that the evil is ever with us. We prefer innoculation against this and that disease, because it is a cheap way, rather than spend the money necessary on drains and pure water systems and demolition of slums; but while we go on innoculating and invent new brands of sera the disease goes on. Had we but real sense we should go to the root of it, which is to make our dwellings and cities that disease simply cannot breed; we should need no sera then, nor the innumerable experiments on animals which their discovery and production entail.

FASHION'S CRUELTIES.

I need scarcely mention all those cruelties which fashion specially brings in her train. The use of birds' wings and feathers, for which the birds are slain; of tortoise shell to obtain which the animal is roasted alive over a fire; of ivory, to obtain which the elephant must be killed outright or by starvation, may be accepted by us fashion, but continued use does not excuse a continued cruelty. It is public opinion alone which will abolish these tortures, and we must work to build up public opinion.

EXTERMINATION OF DOGS AND THE TREATMENT OF CATTLE.

Here in India we have two special problems, that of the dogs and that of the cattle. As to the dogs, they are everywhere, and it must be admitted that we have far too many of them. But is killing them off the humane remedy? The remedy lies in preventing excessive breeding, and rgulations could be devised to prevent this, and they would be successful especially if the co-operation of humanitarians were asked and the municipal law-givers and the people worked closer together. As to the cattle, the problem is for us a vital one. Upon the purity of the milk depend the lives of millions of children; and so the problem of the cattle should be recognised as one of the most pressing. An excellent work has been begun by the Cow Conference, and if such conferences could be made more numerous we should perhaps presently be able to gain the co-operation of the cowherds and dairy-keepers themselves in the changes we ask for the improvement of the cattle. New breeds of cattle, scientific crossing or strains, new forms of fodder, new dairy tools and arrangements, pasteurising and other ways of disinfecting milk, all these things should become "live" topics in our newspapers. America specially, as also Scandinavia, can teach us much as to the scientific tending of cattle and the production of pure milk; popular Indian bodies should send small commissions abroad to look into these matters and to report and instruct the farmers and others interested in the advances which should be made in India.

My attention has been drawn to a statement made by Mr. G. F. Keatinge, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, that the large number of cattle, which are old or diseased or unfit for service should be killed for meat. He holds that economically the country would benefit by building up an export meat industry. Perhaps economically we might benefit, though I doubt it the foreign consumers would benefit from eating the flesh of the discarded cattle of India. But we in India have a conception of economics which is not that of rupees and annas. We believe that gratitude to those who have served us, even if it costs us something, is a part of the Divine Economy of life which purifies our hearts and minds. We do not want in India the western conception of economics which considers pity a waste of good force. We know that no money is really wasted which makes life easier to liev to any living creature, human or animal, and we believe that our prosperity comes from God and not from man.

OVERLOADING.

One further cruelty to animals I will draw your attention to, and it is one which we see every day. It is the over-loading of vehicles. The Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are on the look-out for the more brutal forms of cruelty to animals; but there is one form which has not gained the censure it deserves. I refer to the way that passengers pack a vehicle —a jutka, or a carriage, or a bullock cart —and the poor animal has an excessive load. We often see five or six packed in a carriage and we scarce realise the cruelty involved to the horse. In cases of this kind, the blame is not with the ignorant driver, but with the educated men and women who exploit his greed and his unscrupulousness.

CRUELTIES AGAINST MEN.

If these are some of the crying evils against animals which humanity is responsible for, and against which we humanitarians are agitating, what of the terrible evils committed by man against man? There our noblest efforts are called out, for each human being is a child of God, and it is right that civilisation should give him adequate opportunities for self-realisation. Many are these evils, and I select of them as the first those conscious or unconscious cruelties committed against women and children. Against the women, we men have erected so many handicaps in the lapse of time that women at last are claiming to be free of them and to work out their destiny. Here in India, it will be a blessed day for mankind when no girl under puberty is forced into marriage, and no girl not grown to full and healthy womanhood has motherhood thrust upon her. The life of God is equally in the woman as in the man, and so long as one-half of India is in the shadow, and lacks the opportunities for self-realisation and self-expression which men have, so long is India like a bird trying to fly with one wing alone. Yet the outlook is not all dark, for noble men and women are springing forward to teach, to nurse, to help our suppressed sisters; the Seva Sadans, the Women's Associations, the Women's University, and such noble institutions are like torches held up on a pitch dark road.

ENFORCED PROSTITUTION.

Not yet sufficiently have our consciences spoken against that supreme crime against womanhood, the prostitution thrust upon little girls who are sold into a career of shame. Primarily the shame of it all rests on the men, and but for their lusts there would be nothing of this degradation of womanhood. It is another mark of the quite elementary character of our civilisation that we have tolerated for ages this dual morality in sex matters for men and for women. Happily a new dawn is appearing, specially in the West where women have come to their own, in the demand being made by the highest type of womanhood that there shall be *no* dual code any longer, and that a young man who expects a virgin woman for wife shall himself be virgin when he comes for her hand. Till the evil of prostitution is slowly stamped out, let us at least see to it at once that no girl, and no woman is thrust into it by fraud or by undue influence. We should all build up public opinion so that severe penalties are enacted by law against this type of crime against humanity.

THE WIDOWS.

The unhappy lot of widows surely to must come within our survey of the present lot of Indian womanhood. What splendid talents are kept hidden in the widows one can only imagine; but I feel sure, if they could only be given opportunities, there are among them born teachers, doctors and nurses. Much as custom ostracises remarried widows, I little doubt that the custom is a cruel one, specially so as public opinion is neither just nor lenient towards a widow who here and there may have broken her vows of widowhood. Let her be free, as man is free, to marry again if she wishes, and then we shall have true morality again, and not some of the hypocrisies which go under that name now. But pathetic now is the lot of the widow who has gone "astray." She may have "strayed" so far as fulfilling nature's purpose of motherhood after all, and, as Christ said, "He that is without sin amongst you, let him cast the first stone."

THE CHILDREN.

The welfare of children is one of the great humanitarian endeavours of the future. In America and in England. "Child Welfare" is one of the interests of municipal bodies; in a town like the city of Bradford in England, a great department of the city's administration deals with all that relates to children. Stage by stage every child is protected, before he is born by the feeding of the mother *free* if she is unable to get proper nourishment, then at birth by the municipal doctors and in municipal maternity homes, and after birth by municipal pasteurised milk and municipal children's clinics. This high achievement of Child Welfare in the West is largely due to the activities of women who have entered into public life and taken their proper share of all the arduous philanthropic work which men need. Child welfare is one of the crying needs of India to-day.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Closely related to this problem is that of the housing of the poor. We humanitarians must be wide awake to many evils, and we must not be deceived by superficial aspects of civilisation. It is our duty to see that men not only eat properly, but are housed properly, taught properly, and given too the proper conditions for their daily work. Social Service Leagues have done much in this field; all honour to their noble work. We must see that slums are impossible, that there is plenty of water and light and proper sanitary facilities for the workers. I must here draw your attention to the action of the Bombay City Improvement Trust the other day, which voted to spend no money for a fence round a parapet to safeguard the lives of dwellers in one of its tenements. Of course the spending of the money would have cut into the dividends; only one child had fallen over the parapet, and if another child or man or woman might also be killed, well it was his look-out. That such a decision of the Trust should have gone uncommented upon, or unprotested against, shows how lacking most of us still are in humanitarian spirit.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

A great humanitarian activity needing urgent pressing is to alleviate the lot of the third class passengers in trains and steamers. Their lot in trains you have most of you seen, and Mahatma Gandhi has forcibly described it; their lot on steamers I have seen with my own eyes. Only the other day coming up to Bombay I passed on the line an iron goods waggon which bore this inscription: "Load 16 tons, 436 Mds., 29 pilgrims, 8 horses, or 10 ponies." So what is fitting for horses and ponies is quite sufficient for men. Think of the cynical inhumanity of the inscription. Friends, if we tolerate some of the small tyrannies and oppressions which we know take place, and from which our poor and ignorant brethren especially suffer, we must not blame the railway companies and their staff, we must blame only ourselves. So long as those of us who are educated and have means and leisure do not take up the cause of the masses, those things will go on. I am glad to know that there is one association in Bombay Presidency already working in this field.

PETTY TYRANTS.

Allied to this is the subject of those petty tyrannies which are the lot of our masses at the hands of petty officials. The ignorance and helplessness of the simple-minded peasant or town dweller is imposed upon. At various public offices they are pushed back out of their turn both by the officials and the public, and many discourtesies are shown them. And this is done not by foreigner to Indian, but by Indian to Indian. We, who are aspiring to play the role of a nation, must swiftly learn the spiritual value of each individual in the nation, and treat each citizen with the courtesy befitting us as a nation and him as a unit of that nation.

WAR.

Lastly I come to that supremely inhuman fetor of our civilisation, and that is war. It too will vanish, but only after the other evils I have mentioned have gone. For war is less a cause of suffering than the effect of suffering; the injustice, the callousness, the wordliness of men bring in their train a Karmic retribution, and wars and plagues, repressions and rebellions are the reaping of things sown. We have not yet realised that there are *not* two worlds, an earth and a heaven to come, not a man's earth and a God's heaven but only *one* world, God's world here and hereafter. Our ancient teachers have told us that it is He who is the sun and the moon, and every man and maid and child, and every plant and rock and every element. It is God whom we keep in degradation in our hovels, for is not the man within the hovel God? Has he not the right to say, "Soham—I am He"? It is His life that is the ignorant peasant, the oppressed traveller; and it is God who calls on us to educate Him, to give Him civil liberty and freedom.

THE RELIGION OF HUMANITY.

It is because the urge to humanitarian service is God's call and none other's that we find within ourselves strength to battle against difficulty, that each day we find new strength for the new toils He places before us. Supremely content is the humanitarian while at his work, for while he works for humanity he knows he is working for God. For the two *are* one, that is the teaching which our sages have taught us in the Upanishads. As purer our conceptions become of man, the higher and nobler become our realisations of God. Humanitarianism is one form of religion, and, in the condition of the world to-day, the form most needed It is said that "one touch of pity makes the whole world akin"; that is supremely true.

Now pity is the touch of God
In human hearts,
And from that way He ever trod
He ne'er departs.

It is this "touch of God" which He is ready to give us all the time, to make us His Captains of Salvation, His consecrated priests of service. Outside the boundaries of caste and sect, creed or colour, sex or race is this high consecration. To be a man or woman and to work *for men* is the swiftest road to the Most High.

LOYALTY RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was put from the chair and carried unanimously, the whole assembly standing:

"That this Conference desires to put on record its unflinching loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of his Most Gracious Majesty, King George V, and prays to the Almighty that the righteous cause of Liberty, for which the British Empire and the Allies have made such sacrifices in the present gigantic struggle, may soon achieve success, and that peace and prosperity may prevail again in the World."

Mrs. Besant said it was a tragedy of the day that the son of the great Peace-maker had been forced into the terrible war that was raging; and it would be some solace and comfort to him if from their meetings there went to him a message of homage and loyalty to him and of prayer that the war might soon cease (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati then announced that messages had been received from a large number of people, expressing sympathy with the object of the Conference

AMENDMENTS IN P. C. A. ACT.

Mr. Asaf Ali moved the resolution:

"That this Conference respectfully appeals to the Government of India to amend the existing laws on the subject of prevention of cruelty to animals to such an extent that they may prohibit (1) cruel sports and fashions, (2) docking of horses, and dogs for fashion and other cruel practices to animals and birds."

He said he would digress for a moment with the permission of the President and refer to an incident which took place in the National Congress the other day, when Mr. Malaviya moved an amendment that the question of the enfranchisement of women should be postponed, since the men had not got their vote. That sort of argument was a good one be apply to the resolution which he was going to move. So long as they had not got the necessary rights, the rights of animals should be postponed; but he thought that the rights of animals might be taken up even by a very busy government. He condemned the custom of wearing furs and feathers by otherwise kind hearted ladies. They would see ladies carrying a whole nest of a birds in their hats, and he would call it as devastation of God's nature.

The Hon. Mr. Fazul Haque, seconding the resolution, said he was a stranger to the Society but since he had come into contact with the men and known the objects of the Society he had become a convert and he did not think any human being could withhold his sympathy, his co-operation and his support from the Society. He deprecated cruelty to animals in the name of sport and if he mentioned to them all the suffering entailed by it they would be justified in raising their voice in support of the resolution that Government should do something in the matter before doing anything else before even granting them the realisation of their political demands, before giving them Home Rule. It was a pity that in the 20th century there should be necessary such an organisation as this to teach men their duties. But the necessity had to be faced. The Society could undertake no better no higher, no nobler work than urging upon the Government undertaking of legislation on the lines of the resolution.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya supported the resolution. He said the time had come for stopping cruelty to animals.

The resolution was carried.

MAINTENANCE OF DRY MILCH CATTLE.

Mr. B. Chakraburty of Calcutta then moved:

"That this Conference is of opinion that looking to the difficulties in maintaining milch cattle after they cease to give milk, it is essentially necessary that institutions be opened and Pinjrapoles and Cattle Farms be requested to keep dry milch cattle on nominal charges."

He said it was a matter of regret that in the land of the birth-place of Lord Buddha who, as they knew, forsook his princely home, his wife and his child out of sympathy for animals, in a land where kindness to animals was religion, there should be the necessity of having a society like this. He thought the trouble was not so much with regard to the villages, as with regard the towns. In the villages cattle were the companions of the men, and they were treated in the same way as members of the family and calves were treated as new born babies and children. There was a lucrative trade carried on by the Germans in hides, and people gradually began to poison their cattle for the sake of their hides in a surreptitious manner. The cattle were kept as long as they gave any milk, but the greed for gold had taken possession of the Gowala although he was a Hindu, and the calves were sold to the butcher for profit. Even in those parts of the world where beef was taken as food, it was taken from a particular species of cattle and not from milch cattle.

Pandit Bholanath Sharma seconded. He gave an account of the Calcutta cattle stables and mentioned the cruelties practised there. He thought in a few year's time ghee would be so costly that no ordinary man would be able to buy it.

Mr. Gadadhar Prasad Misra supported the resolution, which was carried.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mrs. Besant announced that one of the resolutions was to have been moved by Mr. Syud Hossain who, however, was unable to be present there on account of high fever. She asked Mr. Labhshunker Luxmidas to move the following resolution:

"That this Conference expresses its great regret and sorrow at the innumerable sorts of cruelty practised on dumb, defenceless animals and birds in Railway Trains, Steamers, Slaughter Houses, traffic etc., and for food, fashions, sports, medical experiments and in the name of Religion, and appeals to all compassionate persons to propagate the Humanitarian Cause in various parts of the country."

Mr. Labhshunker Luxmidas said thousands of birds and animals in this and other countries must be every day sending up a cry to Heaven against man's inhumanity. He paid a tribute to the noble work of English and American humanitarians who were doing a great deal for the alleviation of the suffering of the animal world.

MR. GANDHI'S PENANCE.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconding the resolution, narrated an incident which took place during the days of the Kaira passive resistance movement, when Mr. M. K. Gandhi, finding that he was travelling in a bullock-cart the driver of which used a stick with an iron hook attached to it, stopped the driver using that stick, and made a return journey of eleven miles on foot, as a penance. The effect produced on the people of the village where Mr. Gandhi went was, the speaker added, so great that they resolved not to use the hook when driving bullocks in the future. (Applause).

Mr. S. S. Mehta, supporting the resolution, appealed for a humane treatment of the animal world.

The resolution was carried.

VEGETARIANISM IN DIET.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal moved the following resolution:

"That having regard to the cruelties involved in the slaughter of animals, birds and fish for human consumption, the undesirability of taking life under any circumstances and for any reason except that of self-defence, and in view of the fact that it has been scientifically established that a diet entirely free from flesh food will maintain the health and strength of the human body and prolong life, this Conference expresses the opinion that a vegetarian or fruitarian diet is that naturally indicated for mankind and determines to do all in its power to lessen the evil of flesh eating with its consequent cruelties throughout the world."

Mr. Vimadalal said it was a dark blot on human civilisation that millions of animals should be slaughtered to provide food for men. A king and an ant were equal in the eyes of God, and the stream of Divine mercy flowed equally towards men and animals. (Cheers). He appealed to the assembly to do all they could to further the cause of humanitarianism.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. R. Naik and supported by Pandit F. K. Lalan, and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani moved the following resolution:

"That this Conference strongly recommends to the Educational Authorities that Health and Humane Education should be imparted to school boys and girls as their minds are plastic and more easily influenced than the adult minds."

The Hon. Mr. Upasani said lessons in humanitarianism should be impressed upon the minds of the children when their minds were elastic.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar, seconding the resolution, said the mind of a child was like a camera plate and it was then that the best impression could be made upon it.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, supporting the resolution, said the Parsis had loyally adhered to the promise which their ancestors, twelve centuries ago, made to the great Jadi Rana not to kill cows.

The resolution was carried.

SCARCITY OF PASTURE GROUNDS.

The following resolution was then put from the Chair and carried:

"That this Conference is of opinion that the scarcity of pasture grounds is the chief cause (a) of the high rate of mortality among cattle and (b) of the scarcity of the milk supply and milk products; hence it respectfully requests the Government of India, Native Princes and Chiefs and Zamindars kindly to take immediate steps by necessary legislation and otherwise to provide adequate pasture grounds for every town and village."

The Conference adjourned till 1-30 p.m. to-day.

THREATENED COTTON STRIKE.

DEPUTATION TO MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

CONTINUANCE OF ROTA SYSTEM DEMANDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 2.

The deputation of cotton spinners privately conferred with the Ministry of Labour regarding the threatened strike. It is understood that the men demanded the continuance of the rota system, also payment for unemployment owing to the restriction of the number of spindles running.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

CHINA EXCHNGES EXCEEDINGLY FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 2.

Messrs. Montagu's report says there are no fresh developments in the market and the price has not moved. The exchanges in China which is now unable to secure remittances of silver owing, it is said, to the United States' authorities to grant licences, are exceedingly firm. The Shanghai exchange has been dealt in at 5/3 which is sixpence above the parity of the American price of silver.

AVIATION REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 11-5 p.m., Sept. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 2.

A British communiqué referring to the aviation says we destroyed six hostile machines yesterday and drove down three out of control. Seven British are missing.

Our aeroplanes dropped twelve and a half tons of bombs during the day. Night flying was impossible.

BENGAL ARISTOCRACY & REFORM SCHEME.

WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA'S ATALOGUE OF "BOONS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

A conference of the landed aristocracy of Bengal and leading men in the province was held at Dalhousie Institute on Friday evening to consider the Reform Scheme. It was largely attended and representative of different classes and interests. Many noblemen of Bengal, leading merchants, medical men, lawyers and others were there. The gathering consisted of Hindus and Mahomedans, Marwaries and Parsis, who came there to support the scheme and express gratitude to the authors of the proposals. Among those present were Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, in the chair, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia, the Hon. Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, Sir B. C. Mitter, the Hon. Nawabzada Syed Altaf Ali, the Hon. Rai Sitanath Rey Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. K. B. Dutt, the Hon. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea Rai Bahadur Bissesar Lal Halwasiya, Mr. G. H. C. Ariff, Mr. Hoshin Ebrahim Saleji.

Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee addressing the meeting said:—"To those who have studied the history of the administration of British India the attitude of England in regard to Indian aspirations and demands has always appeared to be one of sympathy and desire to help future developments. The sentence "We are seeking to make the Indian people self-governing" occurs in several places in the report on Indian constitutional reforms. There is ample evidence of the conviction of the framers of the Report that popular rule is a greater thing than rule by officials and of their inclination to help the aspirations of a politically awakened people. Instead therefore, of encountering anything like hostility, we can count upon the whole-hearted sympathy and sincere co-operation of the English and of the Government in regard to the measures foreshadowed in the Report. A great endeavour has been made towards giving India a large measure of self-government and to lead her safely on the path to democracy and representative government. We could do no better than confide in the wisdom of the two eminent statesmen who have framed the Report Now that a large measure to administrative powers will be placed in our hands, let us in exercise of those powers so conduct ourselves as to make the vast un-utilised natural resources of India, her inexhaustible resource of cheap labour and the skilled industry of some of her races, means for adding to the happiness and prosperity of our countrymen."

MR. BANERJEA ON THE "DISTINCT ADVANCE."

The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting expresses its grateful thanks to H. E. the Viceroy and the Governor-General and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the proposals formulated by them regarding the Indian Constitutional Reforms in terms of the pronouncement of the Secretary of State in Parliament on 20th August 1917. This meeting recognises them as a distinct advance upon the existing state of affairs and a substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible government and welcomes the scheme in its general principles and outlines, subject to modifications in the light of such suggestions and criticisms as may be received from public bodies."

He said the scheme recommended that every province in India should have a Governor and a Council. At present such Government existed only in the three major provinces, Bengal, Bombay and Madras. The report said every province must have a Governor, which meant that Government by one civilian would disappear. Then the scheme recommended that Indians should be associated in the highest executive councils of the Governors. That was a demand which the Congress and also the Muslim League had been putting forward. Next, there was to be complete division between imperial and provincial finance. Was it not a matter of great advantage that there should be such a division? That meant that every province could receive an annual accession of a large amount of money. That boon would bring to Indians not only greater independence and power, but would add pounds, shillings and pence to the provincial income. Then take the case of legislative councils. The Report said that in all provinces there should be a substantial majority of elected members in the Legislative Council. The Speaker could not say what would be the exact proportion of the majority, but he could guess, considering that in the Imperial Council they would have the majority of two-thirds elected members, in the Provincial Councils also they should have at least two-thirds elected members. In the matter of framing laws affecting education, sanitation, agriculture etc. the legislative councils would have the supreme voice.

INDIAN PREDOMINANCE IN EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

In the executive council too there would be a predominance of Indians. It would consist of a Governor and some popular members. In Bengal they would have five executive council members and the speaker thought he was not exaggerating when he said that in Bengal they would have 3 Indians in the Executive Councils. So there too, they would have a majority. Were not these a substantial step towards the progressive realization of responsible government? Then take the question of the budget, which was the crux of everything. The budget would no doubt be framed by the Executive Council and laid before the Legislative Council for discussion, on which people were in a majority. Was not that an advance? As regards the question of responsibility given to Indians, the speaker said the "transferred" departments were exactly the departments which would bring education, happiness and prosperity to the masses. These departments were Sanitation, Education and Local Self-Government and they were of the most vital importance. At the outset there was the responsibility to the people and after 5 years they would have some control and after ten years a full measure of self-government.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

In the Indian Civil Service the scheme recommended 33 per cent. of Indians with an annual increment of 1½ per cent. Thus in twelve years half of the Civil Service would be manned by Indians. Again the scheme removed the colour bar in the Services. Now no Indian could enter the higher police service. But under this scheme there would be a simultaneous examination in India and England for recruiting men in the higher grade of the Police Service. These were not all the recommendations made by the scheme. When this scheme would come into operation there would be the development of Indian industries and facilities would be given to Indians to enter the Army and commissions would be granted to Indians also. In conclusion, Mr. Bannerjea said that when they had a boon let them have the manliness to call it a boon and criticise it with friendliness. The old policy of opposition to Government must give place to co-operation and it would be an unpatriotic and suicidal policy not to grasp the occasion.

The Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia seconded the motion, which was carried without a single dissentient voice.

REFORM PROPOSALS

AN ANGLO-INDIAN VIEW.

With reference to the Reform proposals the Hon. Mr. Richmond says:—"The generous and unselfish spirit in which the proposed reforms are conceived commands admiration, but I cannot help recording my conviction that the scheme, unless substantially modified, will tend to disastrous results." Mr. Richmond fears that such hopes as that the proposed concessions will tend to improve the path of India's progress, that unhealthy agitation will cease and that the reforms will generate in political India love, affection, and gratitude, are doomed to disappointment. Mr. Richmond says, if Provincial Councils are to be enlarged and if any responsibility is to be transferred to the council, the only thing that will satisfy the vast majority of the people of India will be communal representation. He strongly urges the importance of recognising the right of the Anglo-Indians to representation by election on legislative bodies, both upper and lower.

COLOMBO PRICES-GOODS MARKET.

AFFECTED BY HIGH PRICES IN INDIA.

A Colombo correspondent telegraphs that the rise in prices of cotton goods experienced in India have been also reflected in Colombo, where speculation in cotton goods began some four or five months ago when Bombay Marwaris bought large quantities of piece-goods in Colombo for importation into India. Government replied effectively by prohibition of export of piece-goods in India, but the eyes of local importers and dealers have been opened to the possibilities of the local market. An effort was made to buy up stocks and store them in anticipation of a big rise in the price. Inquiries show that the local Government are giving the matter consideration. Prices of white piece shirtings have risen from Rs. 7 and Rs. 11 to Rs. 33 and Rs. 39, grey shirtings have risen from Rs. 7 to Rs. 33, and similar increases have taken place in prices of other articles.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR ALLAHABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The six-down Passengger, East Indian Railway collided early this morning with goods train at Karchana eleven miles from Allahabad. No details are available yet but it is reported some persons have been injured. A relief train and all staff concerned were promptly on the scene of the accident.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 29.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 732 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Injured:—R.A.—Brigadier General A.D. Musgrave.

Missing:—I.A.—Lieut. L. H. Forrest.

DUTY ALLOWANCE TO UNDER SECRETARIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

It has been decided to authorise Local Governments to sanction duty allowance to their Under-Secretaries. This is likely to be fixed at Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

LORD WILLINGDON AT JALGAON.

The following is the speech delivered by his Excellency Lord Willingdon at the recruiting meeting held at Jalgaon on 30th August.

I am delighted to find myself once again in the town of Jalgaon and to have the opportunity of giving a word of sincere thanks and encouragement to all those people who have been doing strenuous work towards the success of our recruiting campaign, and to impress upon the inhabitants of this district as I have done elsewhere the great duty, the grave responsibility that lies on them all to do everything they can by securing recruits for the army, to show their determination as loyal Indian citizens to safeguard the frontiers of their native land and to assist in securing the complete victory of the Empire's cause. I am fully alive to the difficulties in the way of our efforts. This district has never hitherto been asked to supply recruits for our Indian Army. The people have for long years lived in peace and quiet under the aegis of British rule, and have had no cause to realise their personal responsibility for sending their young men to fight for their country. There may be a feeling too that, now that the general outlook of this struggle appears to be so much more hopeful and encouraging and the Allied arms, it cannot be necessary now after 3 years of war, to organize this energetic campaign in order to secure the increased numbers for our armies which the Prime Minister has asked for.

But I ask you all to remember that in this colossal struggle the side that lasts longest and produces the most fighting men will ultimately prevail, and there never was a moment, now that our troops are having such splendid successes on the West, when it was more urgently necessary that we should show our keenness and determination to send forth our young men to do their duty and service to their country and Empire in the East. And this duty has become the more imperative now that we can no longer rely on the assistance of the Russian troops, whose country is torn and desolated by revolution and anarchy from within.

We have been fighting all these years for a great cause, for nothing less than the safety and liberty of the world against the desire for world domination on the part of the German Empire, and the safety of India is at stake at this moment as much as that of any other country. Tens of thousands of your fellow countrymen have been fighting gallantly and bravely throughout these long years for our cause side by side with the armies of our Allies. Many have given their lives for what is in very truth the freedom and safety of their native land. I cannot but believe that when the men of this district fully realise the grave duty that lies on all of them, they will readily come forward and follow the fine example of their countrymen who are now at the front in the various theatres of the war.

FOR HONOUR AND CREDIT.

To all the men of a fighting age in these districts I have come to make a very earnest appeal. For their own honour and credit I ask them to come forward in large numbers, to prove that India is ready to take her full part in doing everything she can to assist in securing a decisive victory for the Allied forces, to show the world that Indians at the call of duty are prepared to make still further sacrifices for the common good. I cannot but feel that it is a want of knowledge of the urgency of the times that causes them to show some disinclination to come forward and serve their country; I feel certain that when they have that knowledge they will recognize their duty and show that martial spirit which has been dormant for long years, but which used to distinguish the Indian race, is still alive and active amongst them.

THE TWO DUTIES.

And how is that knowledge which I speak of to be put before them? You are, I expect, already aware of the fact that we hope before long in every district by a publicity campaign to put before all the people the facts about the war. But to-day I want to ask all men of influence and position in this district if they realise the great duty that that position involves. It is their duty to assist the recruiting officers wherever they live by exhorting the young men of their particular towns and villages to give their services to the war. There must be many such gentlemen sitting before me to-day. I ask them each one of them. Have they done every thing they possibly can to help forward the recruiting campaign? If they have not, I can but say to them that they have neglected their duty as citizens of this great country, and trust that from this day forward they will give every assistance in their power.

Yes, and they have another duty to perform. If they cannot fight for their country themselves, they can help by their investments in the War Loan to swell the amount that must be paid—that gift of £100,000,000 which India has given towards the huge expenditure of the war. There are many here who have I know made large fortunes out of cotton. I ask them to realise that but for the safety given them by belonging to the British Empire, their country might have suffered the horrors of devastation and ruin which have fallen on so many countries during the course of this huge struggle. If for no higher reason I beg them to put all they can into the War Loan in recognition of the immense benefits of peace and prosperity which they have received during the past four years.

A CREDITABLE RECORD.

I don't wish you to think from my remarks that I am dissatisfied with your recruiting efforts hitherto, for this district shows a very creditable record, and I warmly congratulate the recruiting officers and all who have assisted them for producing such excellent results. But I come here to ask you to do better still, and to appeal to you all in this district as I have appealed in many other parts of the province to show to the rest of India that our Presidency is determined in its every part in the future as in the past to strain every nerve, put forward their utmost endeavour until victory is definitely and finally secured.

INDIAN AVIATOR KILLED IN FRANCE.

THE LATE LIEUT. INDRA LAL ROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Lieutenant Indra Lal Roy (Royal Air Force), son of Mr. P. L. Roy, Additional Legal Remembrancer of Bengal, has been killed in France while in action. He was shot down over the German lines. He had a brilliant career at St. Paul's School, winning the senior scholarship and he also topped the list in the Flying Corps examinations. He was been in the Army almost since the outbreak of the war.

U. P. WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

DUFFERIN FUND ASSOCIATION SCHEME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The Provincial Committee of the United Provinces branch of the Dufferin Fund Association have decided to introduce a scheme of United Provinces woomen's medical service. The number of sanctioned appointments in it will be 26 plus 4 more for reserve. All female medical practitioners holding degrees registerable in India (with exception of those holding certificates of Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade) will be eligible for admission to the service. The United Provinces section of service will be entirely self-contained and will be entirely under the orders of the Provincial Committee. They will be posted to the United Provinces permanently. The rate of pay will be Rs. 130 in third grade (19 appointments), Rs. 165 in second grade (8 appointments) and Rs. 200 in the first grade (1 appointment)) Rs. 300 in senior grade (2 appointments). This scale of pay will come into effect from December 1st next.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(From our Correspondent.)

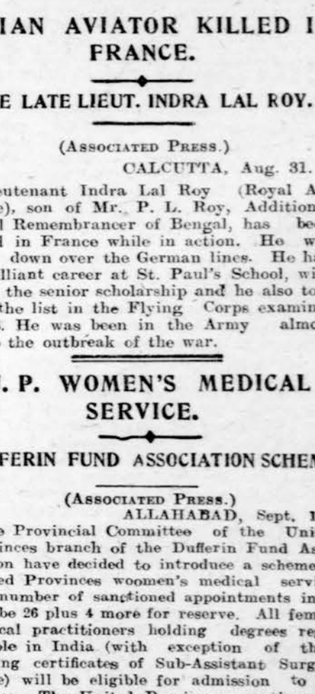
SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Major J. M. Holmes, I.M.S., Health Officer, Simla, will be appointed Health Officer, Delhi, during the cold weather.

The Hon. Mr. H. I. Howard, Secretary, Finance Department, Government India, will take one month's leave from the beginning of October.

Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, at present Controller of Currency, will officiate as Secretary, while Mr. E. M. Cook, I.C.S., will act as Controller of Currency.

Mr. J. M. Coode, Director of Telegraphs, Engineering, on return from leave, assumes charge of the Northern Telegraph Circle, while Mr. Macrae, who has been officiating will on relief assume charge of the Lahore Division of Telegraph Engineering.



This Mark Guarantees Perfect Cycling.

RIDE A B.S.A BICYCLE

Behind the "Three Guns" trade mark are the guarantee and half century reputation of the world-famous B.S.A. Company. You avoid worry and constant repair bills by insisting on the machine you purchase bearing this transfer.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BYCULLA CITY

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.



The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.

The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.

There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL cannot be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,

but be sure you get ROSE'S

—there are imitations.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will do to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 70, Grey Street, Calcutta.

the most up-to-date Hindu Lodge opened near Charni Road, with Electric Lights, Fans and all necessary requirements. Excels all others in purity and cleanliness.

SANDHURST HINDU LODGE.

VRINDAVANDAS MANSION,

Near Old America-India Cinema,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Spacious, well ventilated & furnished Rooms, Sound and substantial Food. Rates very moderate to suit all pockets, Trial is earnestly solicited

Tele. Address "KATTY"

Young India

A High Class Weekly devoted to the Discussion of Indian Problems . .

Yearly subscription Rs. 5 only.

Striking . . Articles . .

Instructive . Criticisms .

Interesting Comments

Apply to The Manager, "Young India" Office, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHO IS?

The largest Importer and Contractor of Second-Hand Clothings in India?

K. C. MARROTT,

189-91 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1776.

SOUNDY & Co.

187, Hornby Road.

REPAIRS to all kinds of Musical Instruments by efficient Staff. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pianos, Organs, Military & String Band instruments and fittings kept in stock. Latest songs & annuals.

GILLESPIE'S

MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL

LAMINGTON ROAD, CHOWPATTI,

Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr. Gillespie, the Proprietor, the Originator and Founder of systematic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience . . . . .

late Government Medical Officer .

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free

Apply to

THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,

90-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

G. W. M. REYNOLDS

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

Coral Island	..Rs. 3	Pope Joan	..Re.1-12
Mary Price	.. „ 5	Mary Stuart	.. „ 1- 4
Bronze Statue	.. „ 3	Macaire	.. „ 1- 0
Loves of Harem	.. „ 3	Necromancer	.. „ 0-12
Soldier's Wife	.. .. Rs. 1-4		
Mysteries of London	.. „ 8-0		
„ Old London	.. „ 2-4		

MITARANGA & CO., MADRAS.

TO OUR PATRONS.

INSURE YOUR SPECTACLES AND ENSURE YOUR EYESIGHT.

ON THE PAYMENT OF A SMALL PREMIUM WE OFFER YOU THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

1. NEW LENSES fitted to your Spectacles or Eyeglasses FREE OF CHARGE every eighteen months (or whenever any alteration in your vision necessitates a change of lenses) FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE.
2. BROKEN LENSES replaced at half price.
3. FREE ADJUSTMENT OF FRAMES at any time.
4. Repairs at special reduced rates.
5. OUR LIFETIME POLICY may be utilised at any of our Branches in ENGLAND or the EAST.

Write or call on us for particulars:

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

No. 44, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.

Head Office:—19 New Oxford St., London

Eastern Branches:—Cairo, Basra, Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Calcutta, Lucknow Madras and Rangoon.

Take the Offensive Against Catarrh

Many people are inclined to neglect this disease in its early stages—don't commit such an error! Catarrh gives rise to many diseases, such as:—Bad Sight, Deafness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc To effectively cure any Catarrhal disease you MUST remove the Catarrh and that is what most remedies fail to do. The Actina Treatment gets right to the root of the trouble and the powerful vapour courses through even the minutest nerves and blood-vessels in direct contact with the affected membranes, removing the congestion, and restoring healthy circulation. Invest Rs. 25-8 (plus postage, etc.) in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer and testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

ACTINA Natural Treatment.

MENOIS REQUISITES.

Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 8 per tube and 15 for Special.

Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.

Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.

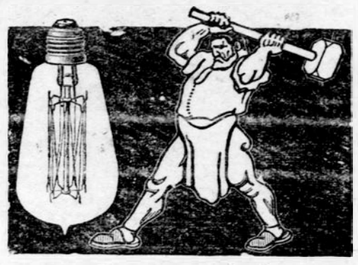
Agents Wanted.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS AGENCY

BOMBAY 16

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIANT LAMPS



Prices defy competition,
Sole Importer:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDINGS

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List free on Application.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and mild forms of Plague USE

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS Zambiral Brand, for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Re. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, &c., price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. H. Batliwalla Sons & Co. Ld

World Laboratory Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:

BATLIWALLA WORLI BOMBAY.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-6.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. V. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

MONGINI. . . BROTHERS .

For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .

AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS.

KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)

This oil containing pure precious ingredients. It stops hair fallin out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair and to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Extra Rs. 4-12-0 for 1 bottles.

V. P. EXTRA.

Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

No. 324, Hummum Mustid, BOMBAY.



THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 1st Sept 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.761	Inches
Temperature of Air	78.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.6	„
Dew Point	74.4	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.885	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.2	„
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2	„
Minimum do. do.	76 9	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW,WSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	173	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.44	Inch.
Total fall during month	0 44	„
Do. do. year	32 88	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 2nd Sept. 1918	0.61	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sept	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sept.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	2	m	9	87	26	10	m	2	49	17	9
			9	31a	25	4		8	50a	18	9
Tues.	3	m	10	16	27	8	m	3	20	17	7
			10	20a	26	6		4	17a	18	1
Wed.	4	m	10	50	27	5	m	4	19	17	5
			10	58a	26	7		4	58a	17	6
Thur	5	m	11	21	27	6	m	4	54	17	4
			11	32a	26	11		5	16a	17	0
Fri.	6	m	6	2	75	10		0	36a	30	9
			5	41a	24	8					
Sat.	7	m	0	4	27	2	m	5	54	17	5
			11	52a	26	11		5	16a	17	6
Sun.	8	m	0	35	27	2	m	6	23	17	8
			0	38a	27	0		6	42a	16	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Sept. 2 (Monday)	6h 24m.	6h 5 m.
„ 3 (Tuesday)	6h 24m.	6h 53m.
„ 4 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h 52 m.
„ 5 (Thursday)	6h 25m.	6h 51m.
„ 6 (Friday)	6h. 25m.	6h 50m.
„ 7 (Saturday)	6h 75m.	6h. 49m.
„ 8 (Sunday)	6h 25m.	6h 48m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 September 5d. 4h. 18-7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 8h. 32-8m. p.m.; Full Moon 20d. 6h. 20-9m. p.m.; Last quarter 27d. 10h. 8-6m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 2nd September, 1918, was 29.939 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd September 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.21in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is below the average in the north Punjab, while night temperature is in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.29in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu has had 0.87in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner, but in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature is below normal in southwest Rajputana, while night temperature is below the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat; Deesa has received 0.16in., Ahmedabad 0.75in. and Surat 0.46in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 1.0 in. of rain and Jubbulpore 0.60in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the south. Day temperature is lower and is in moderate defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general: Bombay has had 0.75in., Ratnagiri 1.89in., Mormugao 0.40in. and Karwar 0.81in. Skies are overcast or nearly overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.42in. of rain and Aurangabad 0.14in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity has risen and is about normal. Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been more active in the Konkan and rainfall has been nearly general here and in Gujarat and north Malabar. Local rain has fallen in Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, south Rajputana, the east of the United Provinces and the north Punjab.

Some extension of rain appears probable in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 2nd of September 1918.

STATIONS	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	91	78.8	70		0	—0.01
Do. (1st Sept.)	97.4	87.3	91		0	—0.08
Jask						
Muskat						
Do. (1st Sept.)	94.3	84.3	68		0	—0 17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101 8	82.1	60	—	1.37	—3.17
Rawalpindi	88.1	70.7	84	0.05	12.16	—6.34
Lahore	94.9	76 2	77	0.21	6.74	—5.91
Hissar						
Ambala	93.7	77.1	85	—	9.44	—10.16
Delhi	94.8	82.8	62	—	9.91	—8.23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.4	80.0	74	—	9.60	—10 18
Mainpuri	91.5	79.6	77	..	10.87	—8.10
Jhansi	91.2	7.5	68	..	12.45	—15.39
Cawnpore	10.6	77.3	85	0.01	12.74	—18.02
Allahabad	87.8	75.1	88	0.29	23 25	—4.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	101.8	79.0	54	—	0	—2.09
Karachi	88.6	74.0	83	—	0.16	—5.74
Ajmer	86.8	73.7	83	—	5.53	—10 23
Jaipur	91	75.2	72	—	7.09	—11.37
Kotah	87.0	75.4	66	—	12.99	—7.50
Mount Abu	65.6	2.4	100	0.87	35 12	—12.93
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	83.4	73.9	77	—	2.77	—9.01
Dwarka	83.2	76.9	85	..	1.03	—11.58
Veraval	80.9	76.3	90	..	5.60	—9.68
Rajkot	87.0	70.0	81	..	6.64	—14.93
Bhavnagar Para	93.0	75.8	74	..	8.75	—13.22
Surat	84.9	75.5	77	0.46	15.56	—8.16
Ahmedabad	82.0	74.2	80	0.75	7 03	—17 58
Deesa	79.7	72.6	91	0.16	15.24	—1.24
Neemuch	84 6	70.7	83	..	15.74	—6.26
Indore	89.4	70.3	86	..	14.16	—9.18
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.5	74.1	93	0 60	33.14	—9 61
Saugor	84.0	72.6	82	..	26.68	—7.69
Hoshangabad	86.1	72.4	89	..	25.53	—11.03
Khandwa	87.9	72.5	63	..	12.76	—8.59
Akola	91.7	74.8	70	0.05	8.93	—13.15
Amraoti	89.8	74.8	71	..	15.41	—7.61
Nagpur	88.8	76.9	70	..	20.14	—10 60
Chanda	89.7	76 4	70	0.05	18.60	—5.25
Raipur	79.1	73 1	93	1.10	58.80	+21.38
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.2	75.2	94	0.75	20.73	—37 58
Ratnagiri	80 7	72.9	90	1.89	40 87	—23 93
Marmugao	85.2	—	87	0.40	47.21	—31 88
Karwar	88.6	75.3	85	0.81	67.38	—41.06
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.2	73.4	69	—	3 44	—9 78
Ahmednagar	90 4	69.6	70	—	3.56	—9.80
Poona						
Sholapur	91.9	70 5	70	0 05	5.28	—9 57
Bijapur	89.7	69.1	78	..	1.26	—7.60
Belgaum	76.9	65.9	95	0 04	16 26	—19.23
Aurangabad	89.5	69.3	88	0.14	5.91	—12.79
Nizamabad (Indur)	90 3	72 9	86	..	14.91	—12 46
Hyderabad	89.6	70 9	87	0.42	9 11	—9 16
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.4	74.8	89	0.60	74 02	—44.65
Calicut	84.0	74.5	93	0 19	80 93	—41 71
Cochin	84.9	76.0	79	0.02	38.50	—51.92
Colombo	84	77.5	83	—	10.25	—6 86
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90 3	75 2	90	..	14.46	—3.52
Bellary	9 .3	74 5	61	..	1.69	—4.62
Cuddapah	98.0	79 3	59	..	8.30	—4.72
Madras	99 3	81.8	52	..	5.91	—5.43
Bangalore	88.9	64.8	81	0.08	7.71	—4.90
Coimbatore	8	5 70 1	66	—	0.33	—4.09
Trichinopoly	97	6 78 0	61	—	7 79	+0.29
Negapatam	93	2 77.9	69		5.03	1 97

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME

WEST END WATCH CO.

on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,



FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

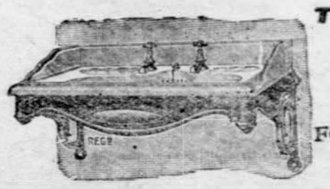
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

The Synonym

FOR EXQUISITE AND LATEST

Sanitary-ware, Hardware Machinery, Railway Stores, Tools and Cooking Ranges





FOR PROMPT DELIVERY AT LOWEST RATES IS

CLUBWALLA & CO., LTD.,

Church Gate Street Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS "STOVE" TELEPHONE 3101.

CB. 229

For Delicate Infants

and at weaning time, there is no food so deservedly popular as Benger's. As soon as you begin to prepare Benger's Food with milk, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion which enables its highly nutritive contents to be fully absorbed even by *weakly* children. As

BENGER'S Food

imparts its nourishment easily and quickly, distressed infants are soon comforted and nourished.

From an Eminent Surgeon.

"After a lengthened experience of foods both at home and in India, I consider "Benger's Food incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, Pitt Street.

220 I

INDIAN ART JEWELLER Established 1869.

KANJI MALJI JEWELLER.



Dealer in all sorts of articles of Gold, Silver and Jewellery.

The first Pioneer and the Founder of this Business in a fashionable style.



406-408, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Tele. No. 783.

P. P. RELE & SONS

Rubber  Stamp

Manufacturers

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 31st December).

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co. Chartered Accountants, act as Bankers auditors of the Bank.

3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.